The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 36. MASSILLON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 21, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,516.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 00 a. m
No. 4 8 37 p. m	No. 1 10 02 a m
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 18 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 45 p.m
Local 8 35 a. m	Local 8 45 a.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 08 p m
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 11	Daily except Sundao	10 13 "
No. 9	Daily	11 08 a. m
No. 3	Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local		8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express..10 36 a m
No. 27 Express..4.20 a m	No. 38 Express..4:13 p m
No. 3 Express .3:08 p m	No. 25 Express 10:32 p m
No. 5 Express..7:00 a m	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner. Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BEUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S and Foreign patents. No 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark County, at their next session on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1889, praying for the location of a County road on the following line to wit. Beginning at a point in the road leading from Massillon to New Berlin, where said road crosses the line between the northeast quarter of section 33 and the northwest quarter of section 34 of Jackson township, said county, thence running south on the line between the northeast quarter of said section 33 and the northwest quarter of said section 34, and between the southeast quarter of said section 33 to the township line, and thence continuing south on the line between the northeast quarter of section 4 and the northwest quarter of section 3 in Perry township, said county, to a county road, now open, known as the Jackson lane.
A PETITIONER.
Jan. 19, A. D. 1889. 34-41

Divorce Notice.

Margaret Rohan, residing at New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, will take notice that on the 16th day of January 1889, James Rohan filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Stark County Ohio, being cause No 6184, praying for a divorce from the said Margaret Rohan, on the ground of her wilful absence from the said James Rohan, for more than three yerrs prior to the filing of said petition, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after March 21, 1889.
JOHN C GIVIN.
34-6t Att'y for James Rohan

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigded has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Philip Gilfoy, late of Stark County O., deceased. Dated the 9th. day of January, 1889.
SARAH GILFOY
Administratrix

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, 3½ miles south east of Orrville, Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, O,

A Farm of 106 Acres

of choice land, with two-story brick house, bank barn nearly new, and all other necessary buildings. Also, a good tenant house and stable. Address E. WENGER, Burton City, O.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Condensation of Interesting Items on Various Subjects.

John Bingham, aged fourteen, was crushed to death by a horse near Canton, O.

A five-year-old boy fell down stairs at Tiffin, O., and was fatally injured.

Hon. J D Cox, a pioneer resident of Miami county, Indiana, died on the 18th inst.

Henry Schneider was instantly killed by falling rock in a coal mine near Coshocton, Ohio.

Dr. J. H. Darsey, whose wife deserted him, attempted to commit suicide at Xenia, Ohio

Confederate veterans have organized a relief association in Fayette county, Kentucky.

The assassins of Hon. John M. Clayton are known, and it is expected that they will be arrested shortly.

The American Unitarian Missionary association have voted to appoint a committee of twenty to raise $100,000.

A fifteen-month-old child, left alone in the house while its mother went to a neighbor's, was burned to death at Newark, O.

Patrolmen McNamara and Schmidt, of Cincinnati, are charged with blackmailing proprietresses of houses of ill-fame.

It is reported at St. Louis that Hon. John W. Noble has been offered and has accepted the position of secretary of the interior.

Near Shawan, Ky., White Caps stripped a colored man named Goodman, and gave him one hundred lashes. Another man got forty lashes

The residence Mrs. J. Lamar Coleman, of Springfield, O, was entered by burglars Sunday night and articles valued at $350 stolen

Frank Schloss, aged sixty five, a flagman employed by the Pan-Handle railroad in Chicago, shot himself with suicidal intent. He will probably die

The statue of Lewis Cass, presented to the people of the United States by Michigan for a place in Statuary hall, was unveiled at Washington Monday

Gen. Hansel, agent for the Central railroad of New Jersey, at Bloomsburg, N. J, has disappeared with several hundred dollars of the company's money.

There's coal water at Pittsburg, over sixteen feet, with all tributaries bank-full, including both Kanawhas, Big Sandy, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

In a shooting affray at Lansing, Tenn., Dock Burns was killed, Henry W Burns was fatally wounded, and a storekeeper named Quinn was seriously wounded

Luther Reynolds, a young colored man, was shot through the heart by Walter Scott, another colored man, during a quarrel over a gambling game in Chicago.

About one hundred pilgrims of the Catholic church, two of whom are bishops, will sail from New York on the 21st inst., on a journey to Rome and the Holy Land.

Joseph Rupponi, who has kept a barber-shop in Boston for some time past, has been arrested, charged with murdering Joseph Marsolo in Italy in May last. He confesses.

A New Yorker, who resides in Florida during the winter, has offered a premium of $1,000 for the city or town in that state which, on July 1, 1889, shall present the most cleanly condition.

During a fight between John Gerins and Sam Ferguson, at Franklin, Ind., over a bottle of whisky, Gerins bit a piece from Ferguson's cheek about the size of a silver dollar and swallowed it.

Hattie B. Stevenson, charged with taking money from letters while a clerk in the postoffice at Wellsville, O., confessed, and said that she had secured between four and five thousand dollars in that way.

G. A. Wight, a prominent citizen of Parker's station, a suburb near Birmingham, Ala., was arrested on three warrants charging him with perjury, adultery and being accessory to the murder of a child.

Paul Grottkau, the Anarchist, spoke in Turner hall, Chicago, Sunday, against the Blau bill and religion in general Sacrilegious sentences ran into ear splitting billingsgate directed at religion, morality and legislation.

James Elliston, owner of the great Cimarron ranch in western Kansas, was shot and killed by C. L. Baldy, his superintendent. Elliston accused Baldy of improper relations with his wife. Baldy claims he acted in self-defense

The New Orleans cotton exchange adopted a resolution requesting Governor Nichols to reconsider his action in removing Dr. J Y. Aby, quarantine physician at Mississippi quarantine station. The only apparent cause for the removal of Dr. Aby is a desire on the part of the Governor to give the place to an old friend.

Miss C Horton, a passenger on the steamship Nueces, which arrived at Galveston from New York Sunday, committed suicide by jumping into the gulf on arrival Miss Horton had been a patient in New York hospitals under treatment for an injury to her spine. Physicians finally pronounced her case hopeless

Drillers for gas near Lucasville, O., when the drill was some three hundred feet down, felt something unusual, and, withdrawing the drill, found it covered with blood. A voice came rumbling up from the hole, saying, "You've killed some one down here." A panic followed these supernatural occurrences, but it later turned out that the drill had entered a mine and killed a mule.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Buss died suddenly Sunday at Assiout, Italy.

Virginia Republicans now claim four out of the ten congressmen.

Two editors at Akron, O., have been arrested on a charge of malicious libel

An unknown man committed suicide by jumping into the river at Cincinnati.

Joe Daily, of Atchison, Kan., quarreled with his sweetheart, then shot himself.

Mrs. Gen. A. V. Rice was terribly injured in a runaway accident near Ottawa, O

Dr. C. A. Evans, one of the best known physicians in Ohio, died at Delphos Sunday.

The wife of Gen. A V. Rice was seriously injured in a runaway accident, near Ottawa, O.

Herman Keidel, manager of the Knabe Piano company, blew his brains out in New York Sunday

Four children of Thomas Willow perished in their burning home near Ashland, Miss., Saturday night

Albert and George Avery, of Youngstown, O., were trampled to death by cattle in Wyoming Territory.

Joe Aidt was sentenced at Bucyrus, O., to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for murder.

The recent meeting between Myers and McAuliffe is denounced by "sports" as simply a sham game.

Frank Silvers, of Tecumseh, Mich., shot and killed his wife and two daughters, then fatally wounded himself.

An illicit still for the production of corn whisky, run by Russians, has been seized in Chicago by revenue officers.

The remains of the late Bishop H. N. McTyeire were buried with simple ceremonies at Nashville, Tenn., Sunday.

Brooks Bogard, of Wyandot county, Ohio, was fatally injured, while hunting, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Dr. A. M. Shaffer, of Wooster, O., was beaten almost to death by Irvin Frick, who was drunk No cause known.

Will B. Dalie, aged fifteen, a bell boy in a hotel at Springfield, O., attempted to commit suicide. He was love sick.

Henry Worley, charged, with ten other persons, with the murder of Lee Troxtle, at Somerset, Ky., has been arrested.

Mrs. "Doc" Callaway, of Raleigh county, West Virginia, deserted her family and went west with two of her husband's employes.

An Italian fruit vender, at Newark, O., is charged with assaulting young girls, and frightening women by peeping in windows.

White people in North Carolina, it is said, will not permit colored laborers to leave that state in order to get employment elsewhere.

Four hundred employes of the Lafayette, Ind., car works went on a strike, Saturday, because they were not paid regularly every two weeks.

Marshall Pepper, colored, was arrested at Hopkinsville, Ky, Saturday, charged with having killed a man at Springfield, Tenn., four years ago.

At Greenville, Miss., a young man named Schmelke, while under the influence of liquor, murdered three women, and then committed suicide.

Philip Sauter, charged at Columbus, O., with the killing of a man named Giniver, has been held to answer the charge of murder in the first degree.

The Ohio Republican association has selected 511 Ninth street, Washington, as headquarters for Ohio people during the inauguration of President Harrison.

Mark Stene, of Newark, O, deserted his family and suddenly disappeared. He is said to have taken money belonging to the firm of which he was a member.

Two freights collided in a tunnel on the Southern, near Oakdale, Saturday night. The wreck took fire. Six cars and the wooden roof of the tunnel were consumed.

At Argentine, Kan., Saturday night two St Louis police commissioners were removed by the governor.

A fire in Montreal Saturday destroyed over $1,000,000 worth of property.

The Pan-Handle ticket office at Cable, O., was robbed of $50 Thursday night.

Near Hopkinsville, Ky., a little child left alone was burned to death in the house.

Religious revivals are reported in progress in a number of towns in Fayette county, Ohio.

The Saunders house, at Pike, N Y., was destroyed by fire, and two hired girls were burned to death.

William Hoy, of Findlay, O, the mute center fielder, will play with the Washington, D. C., League base ball club next season for $2,250.

Prohibition convention at Louisville resolves upon swallowing the entire cherry at one bite, and taking nothing but flatfooted National prohibition.

Ellis Whitlock, colored constable, after Hawk hunting over a year, has caught his bird, Pat. Hawk, murderer of Lewis Weston, at Newsread, Ky.

The sudden disappearance of Aaron Stookey, a prominent farmer of Fayette county, Ohio, is furnishing the busy-bodies of that vicinity capital for speculation

Marian Christian, who was recently removed from the position of superintendent of the cemetery at Newark, O, has sued the trustees for $4,750 claimed as back salary.

George Bessett, seventeen years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's barn, near Carthage, N. Y. He lost an eye a short time ago, which is supposed caused the act.

In his suit against the city of Franklin, Ind., Sebern Hartern, was awarded $1,200 for sustaining a compound fracture of an arm in falling in an open cellarway. The suit was for $10,000.

Mrs. Ethel K. Cecil has instituted suit against the city of Evansville, Ind, for $5,000 damages sustained by falling into a hole on a street crossing, which was negligently allowed to remain out of rapair.

The whaling bark Mary Frazier, of Edgartown, Mass., the captain of which was fined heavily at the Western islands on bogus charges of violations of the revenue, has been abandoned to the Portuguese authorities.

The recently imposed Canadian export duty of $3 per thousand feet on logs is opposed by lumbermen of Ontario and the United States William McDougall, eminent Canadian lawyer, pronounces the tax illegal.

A fisherman named Frank Woods is suffering from hydrophia at the New Orleans hospital. He declares he was never bitten by a dog, and the only explanation for his attack is wounds received from fishhooks and the fins of fish.

Julius Buehmel, manufacturer of mineral waters, dropped dead at Sandusky, O, from heart disease. He leaves a widow and one child.

The First Baptist church of St. Paul, Minn., has called Rev Wallace H. Butrick, of New Haven, Conn., and it is understood he will accept.

Cattle on the northern Montana ranges are in bad condition from lack of water, streams being frozen and no snow on the ground

Fostoria, O, is declared by her council to be a second class town, and, so far from taking it as a slander, the villagers seem to be pleased

The movement to build a gymnasium at Mt. Union college, at Alliance, O., is taking shape At a meeting Tuesday night $2,000 were subscribed.

Robert Montgomery, one of the sixteen counterfeiters arrested recently in Butler county, Pennsylvania, was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail

The American machine works were incorporated at Greenfield, Ind, Thursday. Capital stock, $100,000. They have purchased fifteen acres of ground

John Brant, editor of the Waynetown, Ind., Hornet, is sued for criminal libel in letting the journalistic yellow jacket sting the reputation of a fellow citizen

White Caps are said to have lately sent a warning note to a resident of Mount Hope, Orange county, New York. He has disappeared and there is much excitement

The Montreal police arrested J Bellany, from Sault Ste Marie, Mich, with some $800 worth of watches and other jewelry. He was a jeweler's agent who had skipped

MANY LIVES LOST.

Mysterious Explosion in a Hartford Hotel.

ONE OF THE MOST TERRIBLE CALAMITIES OF RECENT YEARS.

Some of the Victims Are Instantly Killed, While Others Are Pinned in the Wreck, Only to Be Burned to Death—The Cause of the Awful Affair Not Yet Known. Partial List of the Lost.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—The main portion of the Park Central hotel, facing on High and Allyn streets, fell down this morning a few moments before 5 o'clock, burying in the debris at least fifty people. The cause of the accident is not at present known, but it is supposed to have resulted from the explosion of the boilers in the basement, and from the havoc created in adjoining buildings the explosion theory seems the most probable Every window in the Earl house, right across Allyn street, was broken, and the walls were smashed in many places

The noise of the fall aroused the whole city and in a very few minutes a large crowd surrounded the scene. It was a night of horror, and one that will never be forgotten by the spectators. Flames completely enveloped the ruins, and the shrieks of the wounded and dying rose high above the hoarse notes of the firemen and police, who had been summoned by an alarm from the fire department

It is the most horrible catastrophe that has ever been known in Hartford, and when the list of dead and wounded is completed it will be found to be a horror equal to any that has taken place within the last half century. The loss of life is believed not to be less than fifty, but it cannot be stated definitely, as the night clerk is among the missing and the books are destroyed.

Among the missing are:

George Engler, drug clerk, of Hartford.

George S. Ketchum, brother of the proprietor of the hotel.

Rev Dr Perin and wife, secretary of the Congregational Tract society.

W. Tillotson, commercial traveler.

Mr. Stiffles, safe agent.

Nothing had been seen or heard of any of the above at 5:30, and they are all believed to be buried in the ruins. Nearly all the help employed in the hotel were saved. They occupied the sleeping apartment in the annex, which was only partially wrecked by the explosion Some forced their way out themselves; others were helped out.

The entire main section of the hotel is gone—only a pile of brick and timbers remaining. The scenes about the ruins were horrible. In the center of the spot where the building stood were a man, his wife and little girl No one could get to them, and they finally fell back into the flames and perished in plain sight of the spectators The child cried for help, but the man and woman uttered no word. Embraced in each other's arms, they met death bravely.

The shrieks of another woman caused the blood of the spectators to turn cold, as they saw a young lady lying with her body half across a beam, a look of agony on her face. Finally the support fell and she dropped out of sight

William Seymour and William Skinner were employed in the boiler room. Neither could be found this morning and they probably perished.

Eddie Boyle was last seen in the hotel. He is probably dead.

Amos Risley and Alexander Thayer were in charge of the boiler. It was reported first that they were both killed, but there are parties who have seen both men since the disaster

Charles M. Webster, insurance agent, of this city, is missing

Mr. Pond, of Indiana, the Democratic speaker was a guest at the hotel, and is supposed to be among the killed

The special call sent in at 10 a. m. was for the city's companies of state militia for the purpose of aiding in the rescue of the unfortunates of the accident and also to form a cordon around the standing walls, which look very threatening

The dead body of Dwight Buell, jeweler, was taken out about 10 o'clock The bodies of Louis H. Bronson, stove dealer, wife and child were discovered at about the same time Henry S. Stiffle, a commercial traveler of Philadelphia, who roomed on the third floor, was taken out severely bruised, but remarked that he was "all right."

The house had accommodations for about one hundred guests, and was a favorite over-Sunday stopping place for commercial travelers

An intending guest, who applied for a room late Saturday evening, was informed that they were full, so it seems probable that at least eighty persons were in the house at the time of the explosion, of which, perhaps, twenty escaped These were mostly employes who occupied a wing of the hotel, which has not yet fallen.

Among those known to be buried in the ruins are the Rev Dr. Perrin and wife, of New Britain; Andrew F Whitin, secretary of the Hartford Life Insurance company, and wife, and Wellington Ketchum, proprietor of the hotel, wife and son

About six persons have been sent to the hospital. Owing to the destruction of the register of the hotel, the names of many guests cannot be ascertained.

The catastrophe is generally supposed to have been caused by an explosion of the boiler although some doubt has been expressed on this point, as the building had been supposed to be unsafe It was built on "made" ground The railroads have furnished their forces of laborers with jacks, etc., and the work of searching for bodies is now going forward systematically

About 1 o'clock, amid enthusiastic cheers from the crowd, Landlord Ketchum and his wife were taken out alive and conscious able to drink some hot coffee They had been imprisoned in the cellar in their night clothes for eight hours with a flood of chilling water pouring upon them The extent of their injuries cannot be ascertained at present They were taken to the hospital

Secretary and Walter Gay, New York agent of the Hartford Manufacturing company, was taken out also alive and sent to the hospital

The dead body of J. C Hill, a commercial traveler, has also been taken out. It may help to locate him to state that he has been traveling of late with a few goods stored named Cotton. His name was ascertained by the mark on his night shirt.

Daniel Morrison, brakeman, and Fred. Haines, flagman, on the New England railroad, had rooms in the building and are undoubtedly buried in the ruins. No additional dead bodies have yet been recovered.

The force of the explosion shattered all the glass in buildings adjoining and opposite the hotel, and broke windows a block away. Its cause is still a mystery, as it will take some time to uncover the boiler.

Mrs. Frank Wesson and children are reported to be in the ruins. Nothing tangible to substantiate or dispute the rumor can be found here At 3 o'clock the workmen discovered a small black and tan dog alive and exhibiting gratitude at his release.

Thus far most of the bodies recovered have come from the tier of sleeping rooms on the south side. The persons rescued alive are naturally in a very exhausted condition, and the physicians refuse to allow them to be interviewed They were all asleep when the disaster occurred, and, of course, know nothing except the horrors of their imprisonment and their almost miraculous escape.

One young man, a guest at the hotel, was violently ill on account of a spree. He had left his room about a minute before the disaster to go to the bath-room in the annex and thus escaped. The arrival of the National guard ordered out by Mayor Root has been of great benefit in keeping the rabble at a distance and giving the workmen a good chance. The soldiers have also aided the police and firemen in removing the rubbish.

The fires which have been raging under the wreck and causing a blinding smoke are now well under control. From the windows of the Judd & Root building opposite, a crowd of spectators is watching the progress of the rescue, being able to see every point. The work is necessarily slow.

Mr. J M. Allen, president of the Steam Boiler Insurance company, and an expert on boiler explosions will not accept the explosion theory until there is more definite evidence which cannot be obtained until the boiler is reached.

It is said the night engineer was of the irregular habits and all sorts of rumors are afloat. There is general sorrow over the death of the Rev. Dr. Perrin and of Dwight Buell, the latter a popular jeweler and club man

TOOK A TUMBLE.

Collapse of a Fourteen Story Office Building in Chicago.

THE TENTH FLOOR GIVES WAY AND GOES TO THE CELLAR

Crushing Through the Successive Floors as Though They Were But Sheets of Paper—A Dozen Workmen in the Basement Seek Safety in Flight—No One Injured—Loss Not Known.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—One of the tallest office buildings in America collapsed this morning. A number of workmen rushed out just in time to escape being crushed under the mountain of wreckage. The Owings block is the ruin. It was a beautiful Gothic structure, fourteen stories high, situated at the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, just opposite the postoffice, in the center of the business district.

The ten lower stories fell in one after another, leaving the walls, four upper floors and the the roof standing in a decidedly shaky condition. In the tenth story the tile floor was defective, or was damaged by the natural settling of the building The great mass of tiles and girding forming the injured floor crashed to the story below, carrying that with it, and the two together acted like a huge pile-driver, making a way for themselves to the bottom.

About one hundred and twenty-five workmen have been steadily engaged in the building, but as the collapse occurred on Sunday less than a dozen were on hand. All were in the basement, when at half-past 8 an ominous cracking and a tremendous crash were heard. No one stopped to inquire the cause, but rushed pell-mell into the street. They were not a moment too soon.

A succession of thundering reports, then one prolonged, mighty din, and each scurrying, trembling workmen was enveloped in a great uprising cloud of dust and broken plaster.

The superintendent and contractors were summoned, and took a survey of the wreck. Neither seemed to have any idea of the cause of the accident, or, if he had any, he carefully kept his opinion to himself, and joined in the self-congratulations that the accident did not happen the preceding day when scores were at work.

Chief Swenie, of the fire department, visited the scene, and, after looking over the structure, decided that it wouldn't be necessary to pull down the walls, as there was no immediate danger of their falling in.

The building, which was rapidly approaching completion, is considered one of the finest in the city from the standpoints of convenience, strength and architectural magnificence. Its upper stories are of pressed brick, the three lower of stone. The roof was completed about three weeks ago The interior was entirely of tile, supported in place by massive iron girders

The immediate cause of the collapse was undoubtedly the giving way of the floor at the tenth story This, the ruins show, fell to the floor below, knocking out more tiling, which fell through, gaining in weight, until the fifth story was reached, when the falling mass tore away the iron beams on this and the floors below, bending them out of shape and shaking the walls to the foundation It is presumed that settling of the building caused the first break. The tiles, of which the floors are composed, fit together like key stones, and depend on each other for support Any extension of the space confining them would tend to allow the entire mass to drop out

There was much comment among the business men and others who congregated after the wreck. The very fact that the accident was entirely unforeseen seemed to generally be considered the most serious phase of it. "Suppose," said one spectator, "that it had not happened for a month or two when the building was fully occupied?"

Notwithstanding the great height of the building, the land on which it stands is not more than fifty feet square.

The exterior still looks as beautiful and commanding as ever, the shell showing absolutely nothing to indicate that within is a jagged hole twenty-five feet square reaching up story after story No information as to the probable loss or what was to be done could be obtained from any person around the wreck. Every one who would be likely to know had apparently been cautioned to maintain silence.

NO CABINET YET.

M. Meline Recognizing the Impossibility of His Plans,

ABANDONS ANY FURTHER ATTEMPT TO PERFECT THEM.

M. Rouvier Will Probably Be Appealed to By President Carnot to Form a Ministry. Gladstone's Expected Visit Caused the Romans No Great Concern—Other Foreign News Notes.

PARIS, Feb 20.—M. Meline, recognizing the impossibility of forming a cabinet on the basis of a concentration of the several Republican groups, has abandoned the attempt. It is expected that President Carnot will appeal to M Rouvier to form a ministry.

The chamber of deputies sat for a few minutes Monday, and then adjourned until Tuesday, rejecting, by a vote of 292 to 262, a motion to adjourn until Thursday.

Keeping Themselves in Practice.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Herald's London special says:

According to letters received yesterday, H. M S Opal has returned to New Zealand after a five weeks' cruise among the islands of the south seas, in order to discover and punish natives who have of late murdered a number of Europeans.

A village on Pentecost island was bombarded, but the natives had previously fled.

At Port Sandwich the French cruiser Fabert was found at anchor, and the two commanders decided to make examples of the natives of St and the island of Paama for the murders of Europeans committed by the nat St

Sixty men from each vessel were landed and proceeded toward the village, the natives before them, into the bush The village was burned to the ground The two vessels parted with congratulatory signals, the Opal making for Paama. On arriving there the village was shelled.

Celebrities are Plentiful.

LONDON, Feb 20.—Neither the press nor the people of Rome, the English residents there excepted, concerned themselves greatly about Mr. Gladstone's expected visit to that city The Riforma has had occasional paragraphs on the subject, and his admirers prepared sundry presents, including a fine set of views of the objects and sites famous in history, but celebrities are plentiful in Rome during the season, and it is not certain that he would have attracted much more attention than the American ball players.

As an off-set to this indifference abroad the ex-premier's movements have been eagerly watched at home, and at the clubs considerable sums of money were wagered as to whether or not he would visit the ancient city.

A Row Over O'Brien's Trial.

DUBLIN, Feb 20.—In consequence of the trial of Mr. William O'Brien at Tralee Monday a large extra force of police and military was present and the people were strictly forbidden to assemble in any part of the town upon any pretext. Mr O'Brien was pale and somewhat emaciated During the hearing Timothy Healy, consul for Mr. O'Brien called Col. Turner a sneak. The magistrates ordered Mr Healy to retract his words but he refused to do so whereupon he was forcibly ejected from the room and the court abruptly adjourned.

Charley Mitchell Shaken Up.

LONDON, Feb 20.—Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, and his father-in-law, "Pony" Moore were thrown from a trap while driving Monday and badly shaken up. They were taken to a roadside house and examined by a surgeon. Neither was seriously hurt, but both sustained bruises and scratches

LATER.—The injuries sustained by Mitchell by being thrown from a dog-cart are more severe than at first supposed The cause of the accident was a collision with another vehicle.

Catholic Schools.

DUBLIN, Feb 20.—Archbishop Walsh delivered an address to the pupils of a Catholic school in this city Monday. In the course of his remarks he said that the government ought to treat the Irish Catholics in a more liberal manner and place their colleges on an equality with other colleges, but it appeared that legislation on the subject could not be expected unless the demand therefor was backed up by open and violent resistance to the law.

Four More Arrests.

DUBLIN, Feb 20.—Four more persons have been arrested in connection with the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore The police are in possession of the names of a hundred persons who were in the crowd at the time Martin was killed, and it is probable that all of them will be arrested

King Otto Insane.

MUNICH, Feb. 20.—It has been proved beyond doubt that King Otto is hopelessly insane His malady recently took a favorable turn, encouraging hope of his ultimate recovery, but he has relapsed into his former condition, with symptoms of increasing mental derangement.

Edison's Lamp Patent Upheld.

LONDON, Feb 20.—The Edison incandescent lamp patent was unanimously upheld by the lord high justices, to whom an appeal had been taken from an adverse decision by a lower court.

Foreign Notes.

Mr. John Bright has suffered another relapse

M Songeon a senator for the department of the Seine, is dead

The king of Roumania has had another relapse His condition is grave

Herr Gritzmann the famous comic actor of Vienna, died in that city yesterday.

Before leaving Vienna Archduchess Stephanie, with her little daughter, visited Rudolph's tomb

It has been decided that the Panama Canal company is a commercial company and subject to the bankruptcy laws

Heavy rain storms accompanied by high winds, are prevailing throughout Greece. The mountains are covered with snow

A famine is prevailing in a portion of the interior of Russia. Many persons have died from starvation in the government of Orenburg

Mr. James L Carew, member of parliament for North Kildare, was arrested Tuesday in Perthshire Scotland, on a warrant issued under the crimes

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JONATHAN AND HIS CONTINENT.

BY MAX O'RELL AND JACK ALLYN.

Translated by Mme. Paul Blouet. Copyrighted by Cassell & Co., New York. We Publish the Following Extracts from this Book by Special Arrangement through the American Press Association.

Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) is a remarkably clever Frenchman, who has devoted his talents mostly to satirizing the Anglo-Saxon race. He has become widely known as the author of "JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND," "JOHN BULL, JR.," Etc. This book is his latest production, the material for it being gathered during his recent visit to America.

The churches advertise a preacher in the newspapers as the theatres advertise a "star." In default of a good preacher other attractions are put forward to draw the public. How resist the two following appeals, posted at the doors of a New York and a Chicago church? I copied them word for word with great care:

Musical Evangelists
Solos;
Short sermons,
The piece to be happy and saved.
Walk in, ladies and gentlemen, walk in.

The other, more seductive still, was worded thus:

No reason for not coming!
Free seats;
Cheerful services;
Books supplied to the congregation.

Religious sects multiply every day. No doctrine is too absurd to make proselytes.

The latest religious invention in America is Esoterism, which promises immortality to its followers—immortality, that's all. The doctrine of the Esoterists teaches that, if man were really pure, and followed the precepts of the Gospel to the letter, he would become immortal, not in Paradise, but here below. As it is probable that no Christian ever yet succeeded in following minutely the precepts of the Gospel, the Esoterists may be right. To live forever, say they, you have only to remain virtuous, even in the married state. Celibacy must be embraced. Celibacy pure and simple, however, is not sufficient, for where there is no struggle there is no victory. Devotees must therefore marry, but in all honor remain celibates. If you succeed in mastering your passions, no malady will attack you, and you will become immortal.

"But," you will probably say, "do the Esoterists never die?"

Yes, they die—once, but, according to them, this does not prove the fallacy of their belief. If they die, it simply proves that they have failed to attain the necessary degree of perfection.

Now the Esoterists are safe to continue with us, for either they will arrive at perfection and become immortal, or they will fall away from grace and will have children to swell their ranks. The head of this sect, which is as yet only about two years old, claims that when the Esoterists attain perfection, not only will they be immortal, but they will have a clear insight into the future, a gift which will enable them to amass great riches. And indeed, the utility of such an accomplishment on the stock exchange, for instance, must be apparent at a glance.

Another sect pretends to be able to cure all disease by faith. The faith of these fanatics is not shaken by the death of their patients. "If they had had more faith they would have recovered."

During my stay in America, a well known evangelist published a volume of sermons with the following preface: "God has been kind enough to own the words when I spoke them. I hope He will give His blessing to the book, now that the same words appear in print."

Many books are published in France with the remark, "A work approved of by Mgr. the Archbishop of X." A volume, advertised as having been owned and blessed by the Lord himself, ought to have a wide sale.

A truly edifying sight is that of the noisy, dirty, blaspheming crowd, collected on a Sunday evening outside Madison Square Garden, New York, on the eve of a "six days' go-as-you-please walking match." From 6 or 7 in the evening, there is a betting, swearing match outside the gates. But the walking only begins at one minute past midnight.

Not to take the name of God in vain, the English have invented many euphemisms; some men, imagining, I suppose, that the Deity takes no cognizance of any language but English, venture so far as to say Mon Dieu or Mein Gott.

At this kind of thing the Americans are as clever as the English. They have invented Great Scott!

Something admirable in all the main religious sects of America is their national character.

When I hear it said that religion is the sworn enemy of progress, especially of republican institutions, I turn to America and say to myself: "This is not true."

There is no minister of religion, from the archbishops down to the most unlettered preachers of all the small sects, who would dare to tell his congregation that liberty is not the most precious, the most sacred of their possessions, and that the republic is not the most desirable—the only possible—form of government for America.

In France there is much indifference on the subject of religion, but a great deal of incredulity is affected to satisfy a political bias. I am certain that if, in France, you searched into the hearts of the people, you would find there much less atheism than in many other countries. Religious belief seems to be the appanage of the royalist party, and other people think they make a show of republicanism by throwing over the belief of the royalists. The religious man is rather looked upon as a political enemy than as a religious antagonist. This is the true explanation of much apparent agnosticism in France. It must also be remarked that plenty of royalists only affect piety and go regularly to church as a protest against republicanism, and that many republicans may be excused for taking this display of religion for an act of hostility towards their pet institutions.

This state of things is deplorable. Both sides are to blame for it.

In England and America, where the form of government is questioned by no one, religion does not clash with progress and liberty, but lives with democracy in peace and harmony, as becomes a faith whose grand precept is: "Love ye one another."

CHAPTER XXV.

I had just returned from America, and was sitting in the smoking room of the North Western Hotel, Liverpool. I was chatting with an American fellow passenger on the Atlantic voyage, while admiring St. George's Hall, which stands opposite. This magnificent building, which serves as a palace of justice, is the finest modern edifice of the English provinces.

All at once we heard a blast of trumpets. A crowd rushed toward the hall, and lined the flight of steps leading to the grand entrance. Heralds and lackeys, all bedizened with scarlet and gold, presently descended the steps, followed by police officers. Several carriages then drove up. From one of them there alighted a man arrayed in a scarlet robe and ermine tippet and wearing a powdered wig. The scarlet robe, followed by the cortege which had formed, solemnly mounted the steps between the crowd, which stood gazing with open mouthed and wide eyed admiration.

"What show is there going on opposite?" asked the American, in the easy going tone that so distinguishes the Yankee.

He was an "innocent abroad."

"My dear sir," I said to him, "it is simply a judge going to try a thief or two. England honors her criminals with a great deal of parade, as you see."

My American was silent for a few minutes. He was probably adding up the salaries of the judge, the police officers, heralds and ushers, the lawyers' fees, the cost of the building, carriages and show generally, and no doubt comparing the total with the pound or two stolen from his employers by a dishonest clerk, for whom all this grand representation was taking place.

Nothing is more simple than an American court of justice. Four walls innocent of decoration of any kind, a few plain chairs or benches. No uniforms, no robes, no wigs, no trumpets, no liveried ushers. The judge and the barristers are in black frock coats. The ushers not quite so well dressed as the barristers, as a rule, and that is all.

In France we pay a legion, a host rather, of judges and police officers, to look after our security, but I never should dream of helping them in the exercise of their functions. If a crime remain a long time in mystery, we say to ourselves: "It is the police it is for them to discover the criminal; it is not my business, and, besides, the profession of detective is not in my line or to my taste."

It is not the same in the United States. There public safety concerns every one.

The population of a town feel dishonored by the perpetration of a crime in their midst. Every one is on the alert to catch the criminal, men organize themselves into bands to search the country round. An assassin is tracked in the woods with bloodhounds and guns, like a wild beast, if he is discovered and offers a very obstinate resistance, a bullet is lodged in his body, and the hunters go tranquilly home again.

Something which is much to be blamed, I think, is the procrastination of American justice. By going the right way to work, a condemned criminal may often succeed in getting his case to be tried again and again.

In cases of murder, what good can it do to keep a poor wretch, that it is decided to hang, in prison for a year or more? It is adding torture to death penalty.

If that were only all.

Jonathan is such a philanthropist that he with difficulty makes up his mind to execute a fellow creature even legally. So, when he has kept a year in prison a criminal, whom he is at last forced to hang, he leads him to the scaffold, puts a rope round his neck, jerks him up in the air, and manages to take twelve or sixteen minutes dispatching him.

This is philanthropy with a vengeance, and it is to be hoped that execution by electricity, which has just been adopted by the governor of New York state, will put an end to such sickening proceedings.

It is to be hoped also that the Americans will some day do better than that. I, for my part, do not doubt that they will abolish death sentences before very long. They are too intelligent not to understand that the death sentence deters no criminal, and this for a very simple reason. A crime is committed under the impulse of passion, or it has been premeditated. In the first case, the criminal never thinks of the punishment to come, he is blinded by passion in the second, he always believes he has planned his crime in such a manner as not to be found out.

To lighten this rather lugubrious subject, I will terminate with a little anecdote which has never seen the light, and which I think is too delightfully humorous and pathetic to be allowed to remain unpublished.

The scene was the smoking room of the Savage club in London.

A notorious criminal had been hanged in the morning. Several members of the club were talking of the affair, and each one described what his feelings would be if he were led to the scaffold to be hanged.

During this conversation an actor, well known, but to whom managers, I scarcely know why, never intrust any but secondary parts, sat silent in an arm chair, sending up long puffs of smoke soaring to the ceiling.

"Hello, there is N——, who has not given his opinion," said one of the group, suddenly noticing the actor. "I say, N——, tell us how you would feel if you were being led to the scaffold."

The actor raised his eyes to the ceiling and after another puff at his cigar, said quietly:

"Well boys, I should feel that at last I was getting a leading part."

CHAPTER XXVI.

Lynch law is a summary justice which, in several of the states, is constantly being dealt out to criminals who, either from the insufficiency of the ordinary laws, or because of the absence of a judicial authority in the neighborhood, might escape punishment.

Not the least semblance of a trial or even of examination, as a rule, the populace has taken it into its head that a certain individual is guilty of a crime, that suffices; he is sought out, torn from his family, led to the spot fixed upon for his execution, and there, without questioning or shrift, he is hanged, burned or shot, according to the fancy of his executioners. Sometimes the criminal is in prison, but the process of the law is slow and uncertain, and the people fear that he may escape justice. Again, there may be a chance of the malefactor convincing the jury that he is innocent, this does not suit the humor of the enraged populace. They attack the prison, and demand that their prey be delivered over to them. If the governor of the prison refuses, the doors are burst open, and the prisoner is seized and forthwith led to execution.

Lynch law has its humors, as the westerners express it in the cynical language which is so natural to them: it is when there has been a mistake made—in the victim, and the whole thing has to be gone over again, because the wrong man has been lynched.

Again I leave an American newspaper, The Chicago Herald, to speak:

"The little town of St. Helens is in a ferment. A party of lynchers entered it this morning, and went straight to the house of Mrs. Williams to apprise her that her husband had been lynched by mistake during the night. After having expressed their regrets, the men left to go in search of the real culprit. We do not attempt to describe the anguish of the poor woman. It is feared that she will lose her reason."

This took place in the year of disgrace 1888.

In the days of the "gold fever" in California San Francisco was overrun by scoundrelism of the most virulent type. Twice was the infant city reduced to ashes by incendiary hands. Then the leading citizens rose in their wrath, banded themselves together in the name of the "Vigilance Committee," and soon from every available lamp post dangled the body of a ruffian. By such treatment was the city purged of crime and the reign of law and order for the first time established.

CHAPTER XXVII.

As I have said elsewhere, each state of the Union makes its own laws. The result is that a thing which is legal in one state is not necessarily legal in the others.

The most curious, and those which differ most, are the laws upon marriage and divorce.

If it is easy to get married in the United States, it is still more easy to get unmarried.

In the state of New York, for instance, if you go to a hotel with a woman, and put down "Mr. So and So and wife" on the register, the law looks upon you as legally married to that woman, but the marriage is not recognized as valid in some other states. To obtain a divorce in the state of New York you must prove infidelity on the part of your wife, but just across the Hudson, in the state of New Jersey, it is to be obtained on a proof of cruelty or incompatibility of character. If this is not easy enough for you, take the train to Chicago, where divorce is to be had for the asking, almost.

The court of divorce in Chicago, called by the Americans "the divorce mill," decided 381 cases during the year 1887.

This institution is just as flourishing in the state of Indiana as in Illinois. The easterners jokingly pretend that, as the trains roll into the capital of Indiana, the porters cry out, 'Indianapolis, twenty minutes for divorce!' so that couples who may have fallen out on the journey can part company for good.

Does the husband snore or chew; has he a disagreeable breath, or a clumsy manner of kissing his wife? Does that lady wear false hair or teeth, give her tongue too free play, or habitually take up the newspaper as soon as her husband shows signs of dropping into sentiment? All these offenses are serious ones before the aforesaid tribunals.

Without troubling to go and settle in Utah, an American may set up a harem of legitimate wives. Each lawful spouse might be a concubine outside the state she was married in, but by carefully studying the laws of the different states Jonathan could, if he pleased, indulge in polygamy without fear of being prosecuted for it.

I have read in American papers divorce cases that were really most comic.

When a will has to be administered matters often become very mixed up, as you may easily imagine. Who are the legitimate children?

Of course all these confusions make work for the men of law, who naturally think American legislation the finest in the world.

The city of Chicago alone possesses seventeen hundred and sixty-eight lawyers, all thriving.

What a capital subject for an opera bouffe might be got from some of those Chicago divorce cases! What merry quid-pro-quos! What amusing scenes! Choruses of lawyers, choruses of lawful wives, with the refrain:

"We are Mrs Jonathan, tra la!"

"DAPPEN VS. DAPPEN."

I extracted from a Chicago paper the following evidence, full of originality and humor. The plaintiff is at the bar, being examined.

"What is your husband's occupation?" asked the counsel.

"Habitual drunkenness, sir," said Mrs. Dappen.

"I refer to your husband's profession."

"He made cigars."

"Good cigars?"

"Occasionally."

Here counsel drew a cigar from his pocket.

"This, your honour, is one of the defendant's cigars."

"Mark it Exhibit A,'" said the judge.

"Had Mr Dappen any other profession?" continued the lawyer.

"Not to my knowledge," said Mr Dappen's wife.

"Never practised as a dentist?"

"Not professionally."

"Now, Mrs Dappen, on your oath, did not your husband extract six of your teeth?"

Mrs Dappen looked timidly around Mr. Dappen being evidently out of hearing, she whispered, "He did."

"Did he administer gas, or ether, or any anæsthetic?"

"No, sir."

"Did he extract the teeth one after the other?"

"He extracted them all together."

"Had your husband any license to practice as a dentist?"

"I never heard of it. He used to say: 'I will allow you a dollar a day. Bring me the accounts every week and if I ever find a cent missing I will knock your teeth out.'"

"Did he find any deficit in your accounts?"

"One Saturday night I could not balance the books. I was 13 cents short. Without a word my husband struck me in the mouth. Six of my teeth were knocked out. I swallowed two."

"Have you the other four in court?"

"Yes, sir."

"Mark them 'Exhibit B,'" said the judge.

Eventually the divorce was granted.

SEED FOR A GIVEN LENGTH OF DRILL.

Advice Based on Experiments Made at a Well Known Agricultural Station.

In a bulletin sent out from the Michigan agricultural college is furnished the following relating to the quantity of seed for a given length of drill. These quantities, it will be observed, are less than is usually recommended by seedsmen:

Peas—One quart to 100 feet of drill recommended. 850 feet of drill used four quarts of McLean's Advancer, or one quart to every 212½ feet, 850 feet of American Wonder required 3½ quarts, or one quart to about 245 feet of drill. 850 feet of McLean's Little Gem used three quarts, or one quart for every 283⅓ feet; 850 feet of Cleveland's Alaska required three quarts, or one quart for 283⅓ feet. The following figures will show that our sowings were thick enough: One pint of McLean's Advancer contains 1,600 seed. A pint sowed a trifle over 106 feet of drill, giving over 15 peas for every foot of drill, or a plant every four-fifths of an inch.

Radishes—One ounce for 100 feet of drill recommended; 1,000 feet of drill, sown thickly to Early Long Scarlet Short Top, required 9½ ounces of seed. In this case the figure is not extravagant.

Beets—One ounce to 50 feet of drill recommended. Long Dark Blood, Eclipse and Bassano each required 4 ounces of seed for 334 feet of drill, or an ounce for 83½ feet and the sowing was much too thick. An ounce of Long Dark Blood beet contains about 1,300 fruits or seeds, or over 15½ fruits to each foot of drill, as we sowed them.

Parsnip—One ounce to 200 feet of drill is recommended; 1,000 feet of drill of Holland Crown took 4 ounces of seed, or an ounce to 250 feet of drill. The sowing was made in very hard ground, where a thick growth of seeding is necessary in order to break the crust. Yet the sowing proved over twice too thick.

Carrot—One ounce for 150 feet of drill recommended; 566 feet in hard ground used 1½ ounces of seed, or an ounce for over 377 feet of drill, and even then they were much thicker than desirable.

A Desirable Mutton and Wool Cross.

Any breed of sheep will do better in small than large flocks. Each breed has its fitness and best capacity for flocking. None equal or approach the Merino in this particular. A black face cross on the common Merino ewe is a desirable mutton and wool cross. Such cross bred ewes are in excellent demand for mothers on the farms of eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York and that region adjacent to the great mutton lamb market. Such cross bred wethers make most excellent feeding wethers for the grain growing sections.

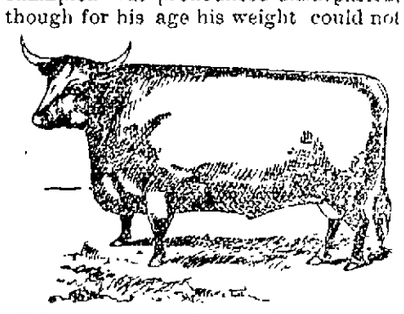
To Destroy the Canada Thistle.

Henry Ward Beecher, the famous preacher and fancy farmer, claimed to have solved the problem of getting rid of the Canada thistle. He said: The only way to exterminate the weed is to plant it for a crop and propose to make money out of it. The worms will gnaw it, bugs will bite it, beetles will bore it, spiders will web it, birds will peck it, heat will scorch it, cold will freeze it, rains will drown it, and mildew and blight will cover it.

The Devons as Beef and Dairy Cattle.

The dairyman who looks to the production of beef in connection with butter dairying, and who is on rough, hilly pasturage or a thin soil, will hardly fail to give some consideration to the merits of the Devon cattle. In the dairy districts of the south of England they are highly esteemed and largely used for the dairy. It is characteristic of the Devons that they thrive better on poor and thin soils than the Shorthorns. Their milk is of rich quality, making more butter in proportion to quantity than that of other breeds excepting the Alderney. They have well shaped udders and teats, are docile, easily milked and not unfrequently show remarkable yields. But it is as a beef animal that the Devon holds pre-eminence. It matures early, well repays good feeding, and the flesh is fine, delicately flavored and juicy.

In the cut is shown a Devon steer, the champion of the recent Smithfield show of England, and a first winner of his class at Birmingham. The champion headed a show of fourteen 2-year-old Devons. This beautiful animal, on the day of his distinguished victory was 2 years, 11 months and 4 weeks old and scaled 15 cwt. 1 qr., his daily gain since birth being 1.66 pounds. For thickness and firmness of valuable flesh this champion was pronounced unsurpassed, though for his age his weight could not be considered extraordinarily remarkable. In appearance, though hardly as straight in his top as could be desired, he was admirably sprung in his rib and nicely covered along the back and down over his ribs.



DEVON STEER—CHAMPION OF SMITHFIELD SHOW.

Things That Are Told.

Sheep and swine kept constantly on wooden floors often have hoofs grown badly out of shape. Such hoofs should be frequently pared and shortened to bring them in shape, says A. W. Cheever.

A. L. Crosby affirms that the best butter cloth is parchment paper. It is practically air, water and grease proof and does not stick to the butter. When you wrap your butter in parchment paper consumers cannot speculate whether the butter cloths began life as part of shirts or sheets.

There is no better food for breeding sows than skim milk and wheat bran, says American Cultivator.

Never ship an egg that is dirty or in any manner soiled, advises Fanciers' Review. The appearance is a prime factor in the sale of any article.

Wonderful Masons.

The old Egyptians were better builders than those of the present day. There are blocks of stones in the pyramids which weigh three or four times as much as the obelisk on the London embankment. There is one stone, the weight of which is estimated at 880 tons. There are stones thirty feet in length which fit so closely together that a penknife may be run over the surface without discovering the break between them. They are not laid with mortar, either. We have no machinery so perfect that it will make two surfaces thirty feet in length which will meet together as these stones in the pyramids meet. It is supposed that they were rubbed backward and forward upon each other until the surfaces were assimilated, making them the world's wonders in mechanical skill.—London Budget.

Most of the eastern people call it Illynoys, and most of the western people call it Illinoy. The proper pronunciation of the word is 'Eel-en-wah," the ultimate being pronounced a la Francais de Coquelin. Illinois is an Indian-French word signifying "men now on earth." The word is properly pronounced in Mizzoura, where the aboriginals seem to have retained the ancient Iroquois (Ill-in-wah) dialect in all its native purity. From them we learn that Saint Louis is a suburb, and that Kansas City is [illegible] Chicago News.

Tutt's Pills

To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE for LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

STONE,

and Other Rheumatic Troubles. [illegible]

A new, original book of [illegible] pages, full of rich humor and [illegible] points of Irish character. Send 10 cents to cover the mailing of BLARNEY CASTLE ORGANIST, a full of Irish. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., [illegible] Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

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For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Cleanse the System

DO IT NOW

With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matters.

Paine's Celery Compound

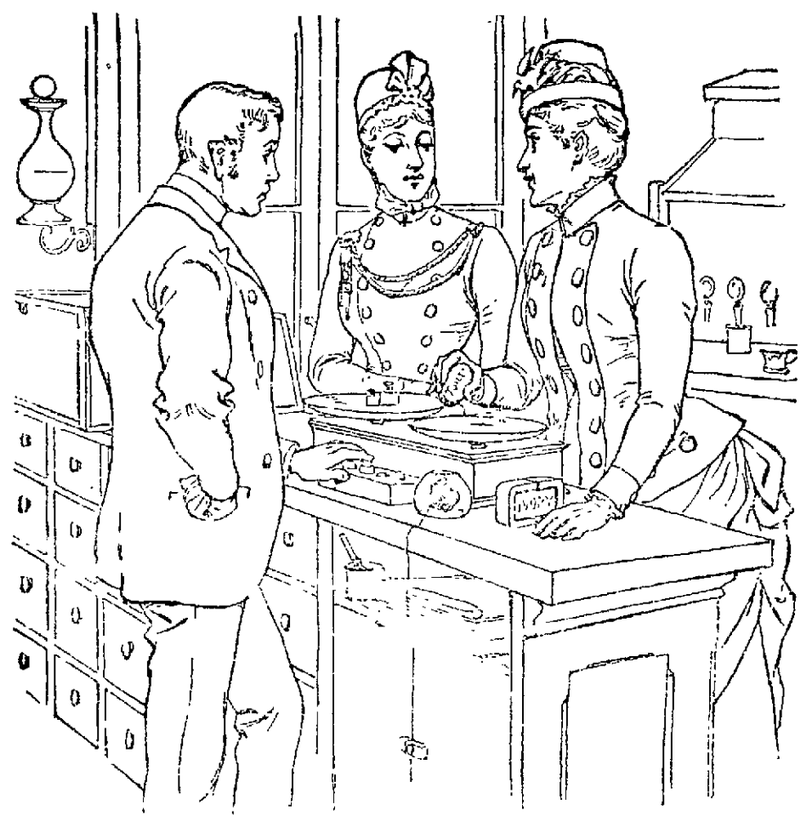
combines true nerve tonic and strengthing qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies and not finding relief I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."

HONESTUS STEARNS, Felchville, Vt.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.



A GOOD SUGGESTION.

ECONOMY as wise folks say,
Is wealth pronounced another way,
So while "hard times" the people cry,
The Toilet Soaps they should not buy.
Let all who buy such soaps take care
To wash the cake over and fair,
And find they are in front or round
A Dollar, more or less per pound.

What course should people then pursue?
In short, the only thing to do,
Though rich in bonds, or worldly poor,
The "Ivory Soap" they should procure,
Which may be bought from coast to coast,
At sixteen cents per pound at most,
And does more satisfaction grant
Than all the Toilet Soaps extant.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

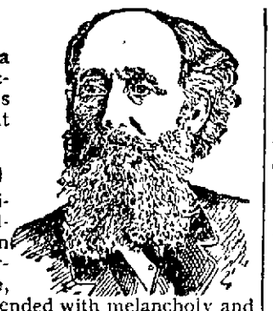
Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

IT NEVER FAILS.

BAD BLOOD

Means an inactive liver and a sympathetic or unnatural action of the stomach, bowels and kidneys, and as a result

BILIOUSNESS.



The symptoms are drowsiness, loss of appetite, headache, lack of energy, pain in the back, costiveness or diarrhœa, sallowness of skin, furred tongue, generally attended with melancholy and

GENERAL DEBILITY.

To cure these diseases means to restore the action of the liver and other organs, and to *kill the poison* in the blood. A remedy containing Mandrake, Culvers Root, Burdock and Cascara Sagrada, acting especially on the liver, stomach, kidneys and sweat glands, is the proper one.

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP

restores action, kills malaria and purifies the blood.

CONSTIPATION.

THE process of digestion, assimilation and removal needs the healthy action of the liver, pancreas and glands which supply the bile and other fluids, in order to stimulate them to proper action.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

combines all the best medicines, as Mandrake, Culvers Root and Cascara Sagrada, with tonics to restore all secretions and supply the needed action. After taking a few bottles nature completes the cure.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*

If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. Price $1.00, 6 bottles $5.00. Plasters 25c.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

For over twenty years I have been a great sufferer from the effects of a diseased stomach, and for three years past have been unable to do any business—hardly able to move about. Two years ago my case was pronounced by the best medical skill incurable. I visited different water cures and tried different climates, but to no good. Last June I began using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and at once began to feel better. I have used thirteen bottles, and am a well man. EDWARD BAKER,
Master Mechanic and Blacksmith,
202 Jackson Street, Jackson, Mich.

Both myself and wife have been using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup this fall and winter with excellent success. We think it a great medicine. For constipation, dyspepsia or indigestion it surpasses all others that we have used. E. U. KNAPP,
Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 4, 1888. Farmer.

No remedies known so highly endorsed by its home people, in the treatment of Rheumatism and all blood diseases. Our medical pamphlet, treating on all diseases, sent free on application.

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., JACKSON, MICH.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GALLANT COMPANY F

DEDICATES THE NEW ARMORY

With Drills by Companies From Canton and Wooster, and an Address by Prof. Jones.

The unusual spectacle of troops of soldiers marching about town to martial music, took the small boy by storm Thursday. The programme previously announced by Company F for the armory dedication services was considerably changed, owing to the late arrival of the visiting companies. Company D, of Wooster, twenty-four men, under the command of Second Lieutenant Forbes Alcock and Sergeant Hildebrand, arrived about 3 o'clock and was met at the station by Company F and the Harmonia band. Company C, of the Canton Independent Battalion, twenty-seven men, under the command of Captain Harry Frease and Lieutenant George Sexhauer, arrived at about half past 6, and was met in the same way.

The visiting companies, the city officials, county commissioners, and a number of guests were served a decidedly luxurious army supper of oyster soup, baked beans, cold meats and cake.

Long before the tables were removed the gallery, which encircles the large building, was crowded and when the Harmonia band opened the proceedings with a magnificent overture, nearly one thousand persons were present.

Company C, of Canton, then gave a general exhibition drill, under Captain Frease. The proficiency of this organization drew forth round after round of applause and surprised even the officers of other Battalion companies, who were unaware of the hard work recently done by Company C.

Much was expected of Company D, as the Wooster Guards are known in the Eighth Regiment. The Guards have long ranked as the most perfectly organized company in the regiment if not in the State, and in addition had a local reputation made some years ago at an exhibition in this city. The Guards of those days have nearly all given way to new men, who manage to maintain about the same reputation. They appeared in dress uniforms, with black shakos, and first went through a general drill. Captain Clemens was unable to be present, and the command was entrusted to Lieutenant Alcock.

After the retirement of Company D, Captain Zimmerman introduced Prof. E. A. Jones, of this city.

Prof. Jones spoke under great disadvantage, owing to the movement on the floor, and made a shorter address than he otherwise would. He mentioned the transformation and transmigration of the old rink into a convenient armory and to show that national guard life was not all sunshine, dress and parade, gave a history of Company F.

This company was organized in May 1876 as Company G, 8th Regiment O. N. G., Austin A. Hay in command, Captain Hay resigned before his commission was signed, and Hiram Reed was then chosen. Captain Reed served until he was elected major of the regiment, in the fall of the same year. William G. Knapper succeeded to the captaincy upon his promotion and resigned in one month. T. C. Putman was next elected and served for five years. Upon the expiration of his commission he declined a re election, thus making way for C. W. Sprankle, who held command for three years. Captain Sprankle resigned and went into the ranks as a private, under the present officer, C. W Zimmerman. Captain Zimmerman enlisted as a private in August 1878, and was successively promoted to orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain on August 5, 1885.

Company F's first military duties for the State were performed in 1877, when it was ordered out, and encamped in the Stone Block, in this city, for seven days, then being ordered home by the adjutant general The second service was at the county seat, June 25, 1880, when three condemned men were executed. Next we find this company at Cleveland for four days in September, 1881, at the time of the funeral of President Garfield. When the Cincinnati court house riots took place in 1882 Company F was ordered to report to the commanding officer of the regiment at Akron, O., and in three hours time forty-seven men were in ranks ready to respond The order was then countermanded and the members returned to their homes. In May, 1884, Company F was ordered to report to the sheriff of Ashland county to aid the civil authorities at the execution of a criminal, to which order every member responded. The governor next required this command to report to the sheriff of Stark county at the time of an execution.

Prof. Jones called attention to the reliance of this country upon its militiamen in case trouble should arise, with its one hundred thousand soldiers and nine thousand officers ready for service, and eight millions capable of bearing arms. On behalf of Company F he thanked the county commissioners for providing the armory, and made all welcome.

Following Prof. Jones, the Wooster Guards re-appeared, and to the music of a guitar and harmonica went through a silent drill. The bell signal was obeyed with clock-like precision and difficult movements executed which had not been attempted under easier circumstances. The audience was frequently unable to contain itself, and gave vent to lively cheers after it was all over.

Richeimer's orchestra then struck up, and soldier and civilian joined in the dance, which continued until early morning.

Rates to the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Feb 18.—The following are the round trip rates from the West to the inauguration over the great trunk lines between Washington and the West, viz., the Pennsylvania & Vandalia lines, the Baltimore & Ohio lines, and the Chesapeake & Ohio lines:

Chicago, Ill	$17 00	Newark, O	$12 00
Cincinnati, O	12 50	Pittsburg, Pa	9 0
Cleveland, O	11 00	Richmond, Ind	14 25
Columbus, O	12 00	Springfield O	12 50
Dayton, O	12 70	St Louis, Mo	20 00
Fort Wayne, Ind	15 00	Terre Haute, Ind	18 25
Indianapolis, Ind	16 00	Tiffin, O	13 00
Lima O	13 50	Toledo, O	13 50
Logansport, Ind	16 75	Wellsville, Ind	18 25
Louisville, Ky	15 45	Wheeling, W. Va	10 00
Mansfield, O	12 25	Zanesville, O	12 00
Massillon, O	11 50		

The sale of tickets is not to begin before the morning of February 28, and shall close not later than the departure of the evening trains March 3, tickets good going on February 28, March 1, 2, 3 or 4, 1889, and good returning on any special train leaving Washington on or before March 8.

St. Valentine's Day.

The carriers and clerks at the postoffice were kept on the run Thursday, that being good St. Valentine's day, but got through all right. The prosaic boys and girls of the present generation seem to be deserting one of their patron saints. The evolution of the valentine has been very marked. Ever so many years ago callow youth would compose bad verse and tenderly drop the lines with its own hand, where they might be found Next, Uncle Sam undertook the delivery through the mails. Then stationers offered to furnish better poetry all ready made, and lastly the printer took a hand, and contributed horrible caricatures, thus perverting the very purpose of the day. Now, the young people themselves think that it is not worth while to send valentines at all, and the custom has waned materially.

A Frightful Death.

The news was clicked over the wires from Coshocton Sunday that Gregory Snyder had been under a fall of coal in a coal mine the evening before, and was instantly killed. It is a common form of underground accidents, but its awfulness never grows less. Gregory Snyder was a young man thirty-five years of age, and until a year ago had lived in this city. He was single and a brother of Joe Snyder, of North Mill street. The funeral took place from St. Mary's church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

News From a Prohibition Center.

The Alliance Leader has this: There is considerable agitation among local liquor men on account of a certain woman who induced her husband after being drunk, to tell her where he got his liquor, going to the parties named and demanding money. It is said she has already secured forty-five dollars and is after more. Her conduct is denounced in most bitter terms by the victims, who are fearful that even if they do give her hush money she is likely to have them all "pulled."

A Whistling Prima Donna.

Everybody is delighted that the only musical novelty of the century which meets with the approbation of the severest critics, will be heard in Massillon on the 27th inst. They say that Mrs Shaw whistles entirely from music, and her interpretations of her solos is a revelation to the musical public. Her method and the quality of her whistle are perfect, and she can fill the largest halls with her ecstatic thrills or sink into the softest whispered notes. Her artistic whistling is simply marvelous.

The Man Who Looks Like McKinley

Major McKinley is said to be a teetotaler, but unfortunately has an acquaintance and constituent who resembles him near enough to be a twin brother and who not infrequently gets maudlin drunk This "double" occasionally gets the major into trouble by proxy; thereupon he goes to the major and humbly apologizes.—Mahoning Dispatch.

The Champion Cake Eater.

Constable Frank Shipley is prepared to challenge any man in Stark county to enter into a buck-wheat cake eating match, size of cakes to be specified. The omniverous constable says that he broke the record the other evening by devouring thirty at one meal, each seven inches in diameter. He thinks that by training he could work up to sixty.

Disgraced Himself.

WOOSTER, O., Feb. 17.- Special to the Cleveland Leader: Irvin Frick, a young married man of this city, on Saturday night, while crazed with drink, made a brutal and unprovoked assault upon Dr. H. M. Shaffer, a well-known physician. Frick assaulted him while on his way home. Shaffer was terribly beaten about the face and head, and had his left eye gouged out. He was taken to his home after having his wounds dressed. About midnight he began expectorating blood, and in spite of all that can be done this bleeding has continued ever since and it is feared that Shaffer will not recover. Frick is the second son of Jakob Frick, Wooster's wealthiest citizen

"The American Commonwealth." Price 24 cents, cloth 60 cents. The Independent Company.

WHAT MASSILLON HAS,

And Again What It Has Not.

Massillon supports four wholesale houses and ten cigar factories.—Alliance Review.

Yes; and its coal interests are valued at a million of dollars, its stone and clay interests at nearly as much more. It has one establishment with seven hundred men on the pay rolls, and a capital of a million dollars. It has iron works, glass works, bridge works, stove works, organ works, pump works, paper mills, flour mills, big little and middle sized works. It is the best wheat market in this part of the country. Its freight tonnage is heavier than that of any town between Pitusburg and Chicago. It is provided with eighteen miles of water mains lighted by electricity and expects to be heated by steam, if Mr. Sailer continues his being. It has two miles of sewer and is ready for more, and is taking a breathing spell before going into the paving business. It has no debt and low taxes. It turned out Sam Beatty, Lyman Humphry and Joseph Medill. It has sheltered Victoria Woodhull, Grasshopper Jake and Baron Von Schneider. It builded a grand public library upon paper and has a magnificent city hall of the same material. It has a pension bureau known as the street department, and a mayor with the asthma. It has some churches with very high steeples, and then again some very low dives: It has a military company and a crack band. These glories could be carried on *ad infinitum* as the lawyers say, but modesty forbids In the midst of happiness and prosperity it is indeed lamentable to observe indifference of the city fathers to the example they set to the young by permitting Plum street to be officially spelled with a b. In the language of Sairy Gamp, drat that b!

TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

For a Lease on Coal Territory.

Twenty-one thousand dollars for a lease on three hundred and forty acres of coal land, only one hundred of which is drilled, is a good deal of money. It proves that that purchaser has faith in his bargain

That is the sum for which Messrs. C and C W. Russell and George Phillips transferred their lease on what is called the Kurtz farm tract to O. W. Shipman, a prominent Detroit coal man, and B. McCue, of this city. Mr. McCue says the story that the purchase was in reality made for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Company is the purest fiction Furthermore he adds that a mine will be opened with the coming spring. The land in question is that on which coal was found from four to six feet thick. It lies between the W & L. E. and Ft. Wayne railroads, a circumstance which had not a little to do with its selling price. The Messrs. Russell and Phillips still hold several hundred acres more adjoining that sold to Shipman & McCue, which they will proceed to prove Several bids had been made previous to the purchase, but as Mr. McCue had an option on the property for which he paid five hundred dollars six months ago, it went to him.

The Fairmount Home.

The report of the Superintendent of the Fairmont Children's Home, supported by Stark and Columbiana counties, of which the Hon. S. C. Bowman is trustee, states: The average attendance is one less than last year. The average daily attendance of dependent children from the two counties (District) has been decreasing for the past three years. Three year ago, the average number of this class was one hundred and thirty-nine. Two years ago, one hundred and twenty-eight, and the past year one hundred and eighteen. The home has been kept comfortably full, as before noted by admitting others, whose support is paid without interfering with the rights of any one eligible to this home, but lessening the expense to the district. It is well known that the expense of wear, tear, and care, is about the same when the home is full, as when a less number are kept.

The Expense of One Racket.

Mrs. Mabel Roichey, "Jumbo," or what you will, is still suffering from the effects of coming into contact with a ball bat Thursday. She appeared before the mayor this morning and paid a fine of fifty dollars and costs, in all fifty-seven dollars and sixty cents, for her little escapade the day before. Matthews was fined two dollars and costs, which was also paid by Mrs Roichey.

The Gun Club.

Half a dozen members of the Massillon Gun Club shot Friday afternoon. The scores made with twenty-five single rises were as follows:

D. Reed	21
L. Shauf	24
F. A. Brown	19
J. H. Hunt	22
C. L. McLain	17
F. A. Sharpnack	13

Messrs. Shauf and Hunt were awarded the first and second badges respectively

The Challenge Still Open.

When I issued my challenge to Stark county, Matt Legg preferred. I expected a counter challenge from that gentleman to shoot under "his own English rules." My challenge is still open to any shooter in Stark county under any modern rules—English or American.

GEORGE DOBSON.

PINKERTON'S ORIENTAL COFFEE.

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wondetful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessently and could not sleep She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W.C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

Soft coal trade continues dull; there is no movement yet toward the grand charge upon users of this fuel, that annually takes place. The seaboard soft coal pool has made an estimate of five million five hundred thousand tons, as the competitive trade during the current season; they make no change in prices, and believe that the allotments can be made so that there will be no cutting of rates this year.—Coal Trade Journal.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

The Monongahela river coal operators are quietly considering a mammoth scheme which will tend to place the river coal business once more on a paying basis. It is the formation of one large company to include all the mines on the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers, and all the steamboats and floating stock of the various coal operators. A deputation of coal producers from Montreal has arrived in Ottawa, Ont., to ask for an increase in the duty on bituminous coal imported from Pennsylvania The duty is forty cents per ton, and does not keep American coal far west of Montreal.—Coal Trade Journal.

"Now it's all right, it's all right, darling," said Mrs. Workhard, I have tested the matter thoroughly. One bottle of Salvation Oil will cure your pain in the back and only costs twenty-five cents.

Horning thinks that the league with six clubs will be more profitable than if Indianapolis and Washington are tacked on.

The Chill Blast

That sets the naked branches a-quivering, is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarin indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on his warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can furnish, will warm his marrow when chills and fever runs its icy fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and aguish frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the cold Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial disease is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and genial medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistance to effect a thorough cure.

Maurice Daly wants to play Jacob Schaefer a match game at cushion carroms, five hundred points for five hundred dollars a side, winner to pay and take everything.

A cold is simply a nervous shock received by the nerve terminals that bristle over the body, transmitted to the mucous membrane, the seat of this special irritation—simple enough. The cure is also very simple, safe and speedy if you take Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure, which is a prompt cure for all colds and throat or lung troubles Sold by Z. T. Baltzly. Safe and pleasant for children. A relief and cure for asthma.

The American base ball teams arrived at Brindisi, Italy, on Friday. They will go to Naples, where they will probably play a game to-day. From there they will proceed to Rome, and they cannot play in the Coliseum owing to the rickety character of its galleries. All well and longing for New York.

The great popularity of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is due to its efficiency, agreeableness and pleasant action. It promptly and thoroughly cures colds, fevers, dyspepsia, weakness, bad breath, boils, pimples, low spirits, sick and nervous headache, ague, malaria, scrofula, rheumatism, salt rheum, and all stomach, liver and kidney troubles Fifty cents of Z. T. Baltzly. It cleanses and tones up the clogged and feverish system. Acceptable to the most delicate stomach. Harmless, prompt and thorough in its action.

Frank Hart, colored, winner of four six day races, with a record of 565 miles. George Cartwright, English pedestrian, record 575 miles; "Old Sport," Campana, 61 years old, still nimble and very tough, and Frank G Edwards, who won a match in San Francisco in 1871, have entered for the big San Francisco walk. Over fifty contestants have entered and Gus Guerrero, the Californian, is favorite with Moore as strong second choice.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore peace and bodily health for many years. Try this peculiar medicine

Methodist Hymnals.

A new line of Methodist hymnals in all styles of binding at the Independent Company's.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic, By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Over ten thousand tons of hard coal are stored in Kansas City.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice adress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C 181 Pearl st, New York.

It is estimated that this season's crop of Florida oranges will reach three million boxes.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Grigg's Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, sores, burns, wounds and all other sores Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this winter healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Factory owners at Findlay are drilling their own gas wells. The one recently drilled by the Ohio Pressed Brick Works yields five million feet each day.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you may get at all druggists Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle to-day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1.00. Sample bottles free.

The failure of Glidden & Curtis, the Boston bankers, last week, caused the collapse of the Ohio and Western Coal and Iron Company, of Columbus.

Not One in Ten

Of the people you meet from day to day has perfectly pure, healthy blood. The hereditary scrofulous taint afflicts the large majority of people, while many others acquire diseases from impure air, improper food and wrong indulgences. Hence the imperative necessity for a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and strength. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors, pimples, and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial.

Water gas is being used instead of coal for driving the machinery at the Leeds Forge Works, England. The cost of the gas delivered into the furnaces is eight cents a thousand feet, and the saving effected at this one mill is ten thousand pounds a year.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine, it is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle

An immense machine for the manufacture of ice was shipped at Cincinnati on the 8th. Its weight is over 300,000 pounds and it required thirteen cars to carry it. The machine was made in Cincinnati, cost thirty-six thousand dollars and goes to Denver, Col.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

The Cleveland correspondent of the Coal Trade Journal says: "A great deal of interest was shown by operators and their representatives in the deliberations of the Indianapolis convention, but there is no decided tendency in favor of either an advance or a reduction in prices of mining. The people of this neighborhood expected that the convention would have settled the different prices of mining as well as the base scale but failure in this regard was not accompanied by complaint, as everybody seems willing to abide by the result of the delegates. Some endeavors to sell coal for next season's delivery would certainly have followed the settlement of mining rates, but as it is little if anything will be done until after the Columbus meeting."

"If the heart of a man is depressed with cares, the mist is dispelled when the bottle appears" Not a bottle of spirits oh no! but a small vial of that invaluable compound known to civilization as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

The Coal Trade Journal says that the Indianapolis convention really did not amount to much; there is a scale that still holds in three States; but there is not in the agreement, it is said that an effort will be made by the miners to compel the operators in that State to make an equitable scale rate.

R. A. PINN

Real Estate Dealer,

Attoney-at-Law,

—AND—

U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make out papers on this free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate on file in the pension office that character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3½ acres of land and good buildings, near Lahm's station.

5½ acres of land, well improved, in Ad. Ward

Farm of 71½ acres, 3 miles southeast of Massillon. This farm well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, the soil is sandy or timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 87½ acres in Stark county, O.

Thirteen room house and grounds on the corner of Erie and Main streets.

Seven room house and lot, on south Grant street.

House and lot No. 51 North Mill street.

DR. SCHILLING'S

HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For sale by Ricks & Bro.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Co.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 8, 1888

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	
	a 7 45	P M	P M	
Toledo.....Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	
Oak Harbor.....Ar	9 06	2 5	5 45	
Fremont	9 22	2 20		
Clyde	9 37	2 4	6 2	
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 44	
Monroeville.....Lv		3 56	6 58	3 06
Norwalk		4 38	7 41	3 23
Wellington		4 52	8 01	4 00
Creston.....Ar	11 53	5 21	9 00	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	p m 12 20	5 48	9 25	5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	a m 7 05	7 55
Massillon	1 20	6 25	7 55	7 14
Navarre	1 35	6 5	8 10	8 30
Valley Junction	2 15	7 40	8 54	8 55
New Cumberland	2 28	7 53	9 7	9 10
Sherrodsville	2 40	8 05	9 20	9 25
Leesville	2 48	8 13	9 28	9 33
Bowerstown	2 55	8 20	9 36	9 40
Canal Dover	2 57	6 05		
New Comerstown	3 38	a m 6 45		
Cambridge	4 58	7 47		
Macksburg	6 69	9 15		
Marietta.....Ar	7 25	a m 6 5		

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8	No.	No. 2
	A. M.	P M	A. M	
Marietta.....Lv	6 00	12 10		
Macksburg	7 15	1 24		
Cambridge	8 57	3		
New Comerstown	10 00	4 08		
Canal Dover	10 42	4 40		
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 55	
Leesville	11 32	3 52	6 02	
Sherrodsville	11 40	4 00	6 10	
New Cumberland	11 52	4 20	6 32	
Valley Junction	p m 12 20	7 02	6 41	
Navarre	12 50	5 35	7 25	
Massillon	1 05	5 5	8 00	
Orrville.....Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	
Orrville.....Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 15	No. 1
Creston.....Lv	2 18	7 09	9 44	
Wellington	3 05	7 43	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk	3 55	8 25		9 5
Monroeville	4 07	8 35	1 37	7 35
Clyde	4 39	9 24	p m 2	8 05
Fremont	4 55	9 4	1	8 3
Toledo.....Ar	6 20	*10 15		11

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " also Bowerstown and Akron, Youngstown, Pittsburg
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburg.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Agt. M. D. [illegible], O. P. Agt.

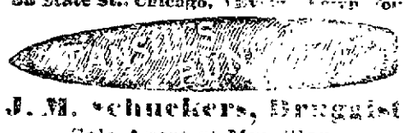
LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing at Home With

PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package. 32 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness of tint in packages or for fastness of color, or non-crocking qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by J. M. SCHUCKERS, 13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

J. W. Tansill & Co., 45 State St., Chicago, WANTED [illegible]



J. M. Schuckers, Druggist

Sole Agent at Massillon

PISO'S REMEDY

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CURES ONE.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Downing, Editor Enquirer Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

[illegible] BLARNEY STONE.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

Independent Building,

No. 20 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1886.

The Hartford hotel horror was as frightful a catastrophe as has happened since the Milwaukee conflagration a few years ago. May its like never occur again.

Ben Butterworth says: "Virtues and not the vices in political battle hold the balance of power." Health has no symptoms and consequently it is impossible to advise the public when all goes well: but every trifling mistake is placarded far and near until the novice imagines that politicians are all thieves and rogues.

Sam Small wants people to work for men, instead of measures, for a while. Then why do he and his disciples do their best to defeat the only men from whom they can expecte co-operation or sympathy whenever opportunity offers, in order to battle for a measure they cannot hope to make victorious for some time to come?

Mr. Depew, at the Yale athletic banquet sounded a warning of which the colleges must soon take heed, when he said: "Already practical men are becoming alarmed for fear the advancing demands of the college course may keep a man an undergraduate so long, and launch him into his life work so late, that he can neither catch up nor compete with those who came younger into the field."

The walking delegate business is certainly being carried too far when one of the worthies stops a funeral procession because of a non-union driver in charge of one of the carriages. Such a scene actually occurred at Brooklyn last week, on Dealkb avenue. It was a gross impertinence on the part of Delegate O'Neill, and if such actions are to be repeated some authority ought to be exercised by the New York general assembly

The spirit of the Italian authorities who regarded the proposition of the American base ball professors to play in the Coliseum as an insult to the grand ruin, and who refused to permit it to be so desecrated, is admirable. There is a sort of vandalistic fever in this country, and it ought to be stamped out The boast of Mr. Spalding's men that they played under the shadow of the Sphinx ought to be regarded in about the same light as though they had broken the venerable image's nose

"It must be understood that the press is not to be intimidated, but on the other hand must be protected in publishing the news of the day." Judge Grant, of Akron, said this in sentencing an indiscreet young fellow who had demolished a newspaper form containing a statement of his father's misfortune. The judge gave expression to that which should be assimilated by the public There is more or less of a willingness to intimidate the press in everybody's make-up.

The Hon Vincent A. Taylor, author of the electoral reform measure now in the hands of the general assembly in a personal note writes: "I hope to get it through before we go home." Good citizens will all hope so too Any bill that summarily disposes of the five dollar a day ticket holders who haunt the polls ought to go. The crowd of heelers will shout that the Australian system is cumbrous; but what is more cumbrous and unpleasant than to elbow through a crowd of hangers on and cast a ballot while a hundred curious on-lookers devote themselves to ascertaining for whom it was cast?

Captain George C Anderson has asked congress to allow him to accept the French decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor Congress should set its foot upon the proposition. The decoration was conferred upon all foreign army officers who were in France at the time of the last autumn manœuvers, and is in no sense a tribute to personal worth or national honor It is a mere bauble As the minority report of the House committee on foreign affairs says: "Every decoration is a tribute to the latent savagery of human nature, as barbarous in garters and crosses as in scalp locks and bears' claws. A grown man jeweled and gilded with oriental magnificence is hardly a spectacle of dignity certainly not of republican simplicity"

The National Guard Association has placed itself on record as opposed to the passage of a bill pending in the House, creating independent military companies, claiming it is demoralizing to the National Guard to have independent companies. The national guardsmen will have just cause for complaint if recognition and concessions are extended to independent military organizations, which are not required to perform service in times of trouble. The regular guardsmen are formally enlisted for a term of years, and are sworn to obey any call issued by the governor. It would be a rank injustice to give to play-soldiers, who have no obligations to fulfill, the same privileges as are given ot those who may be called upon at any moment to leave home and employment to serve the State.

Sorosis of New York will pass its majority on March 18 and the anniversary will be celebrated with pomp and circumstance Eighty woman's clubs in all parts of the United States have been invited. "All of the clubs to which invitations have been sent are regarded as the offspring of the New York club, and all of them have come into existence within the past twenty-one years. The guests are to be entertained at a banquet in Delmonico's, and an 'amusement committee' has been appointed for their benefit. They will be escorted to the theatres, museums, galleries, newspaper offices, and other places of interest. They will be driven through the Central park, along Broadway and Fifth avenue, and up or down the Boulevard. They will be shown the famous private mansions or palaces of the city, and all the other novelties described in the guide book."

A newspaper correspondent says the Patriotic Order Sons of America have taken up the pleasant task of providing the public schools with silk flags:

"At Chicago it was decided that the placing of the American flag in the public schools might be offensive to a certain portion of the public; also that if this flag were placed on the walls, that citizens from various European countries would have to have theirs placed there also, and that consequently confusion would exist."

This happened in Chicago! Probably the thin skinned school directors who feared to offend a certain proportion of the public by exhibiting the American flag, were thinking of the anarchists popularly supposed to abide thereabouts Happily there are only a few such diseased spots on the continent: for were there many cities ashamed of their own glorious flag, we might as well give up hope of maintaining the institutions of a free republic.

Massillon will broaden out this year. People's ideas are expanding, the city is expanding, and there is an unmistakeable development in all directions. The city itself has taken the initiatory, public works of a necessary character will be commenced, and private capital will engage in equally commendable enterprises. We will enter into next winter with better health promoted by sewers better streets, finer hotels more good sidewalks, dozens of more beautiful houses, and a superb new school building. Societies having the general good at heart are springing up, there seems to be an ambition among all classes for a higher education, there is more intelligent consideration of municipal and political questions, and as a people we are forging ahead. A gentleman from Boston said a few days ago: "It used to be that your small towns were lacking in all the essentials of satisfactory existence; now the difference between the town of ten thousand and the town of one hundred is one of size only." The present is a time for the pessimist to occupy a back seat.

THE SCHOOL BOOK BILLS.

It is a sad commentary upon independence of thought that when the member from Stark proposed to abolish the school book monopoly by sending the State into the publishing business and establishing a government monopoly, the Democrats forgot about their ancient howl against the centralization of power and all that sort of thing, with a good many Republicans who recognized that while good can come out of Nazareth, it is quite out of the question to expect it to come out of the Democratic party, and scrambled together to get on record as in favor of a preposterous bill.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette preaches the following little sermon on the subject:

There are some parts of Ohio in which the wildest ideas are afloat about the school book business, and the surprising folly of forcing the State to undertake a new function is regarded as a reformation altogether lovely. More than that, those opposed are assailed as the advocates of monopoly. Public opinion will be found sound on this subject by State senators, who disregard the clamor of those who are cranky with State socialism, and try some other course of reform than one that is sure to end in jobbery and blundering that will prove a burden and a scandal. Keep the State out of that scrape.

The Commercial Gazette's remarks place it in opposition to the Poorman bill. This seems a step too far in the opposite direction There can scarcely come any harm from requiring the book publishers to make bids upon the whole supply

THE DOWNFALL OF A "REFORMER."

When a young man, or an old man either, the demi-god of a political organization whose chief mission is to wear plug hats and surround the polls, sets out to reform the social atmosphere, it is always well to examine into the means of reformation.

"The rising young statesman from Stark" volunteered in the heyday of legislative greenness to kill the school-book syndicate. The school-book syndicate imposes a monstrous wrong upon the people. There is no doubt of it The INDEPENDENT knows something about the syndicate, too. But at the same time there was no more sense in the State of Ohio going into the school-book business than in going into the oil or sugar trade. That was exactly what Brother Monnot proposed to do. He was going to demolish it by setting up a government monopoly—thus fighting the devil with fire, as it were; and anybody who ventured to oppose him, was branded as the tool of the ring. The Monnot bill went through the House a year ago with only one vote against it.

That one man was Colonel Poorman, who was just enough to see how foolish it would be to involve the State in the publishing business before giving the publishers an opportunity to bid upon school supplies Colonel Poorman got a bill of his own in shape, and it has finally passed the House. It it becomes a law school books will come down to reasonable figures.

It is not the policy of this State to engage in mercantile business. If the school book ring was dangerous it was no worse than a dozen other syndicates. The way to defeat it was not to create a rival government monopoly, but to surround it with such conditions, as must break it or starve it. The Monnot bill preferred to let it alone and start another with the State in control The Poorman bill proposed to offer it the alternative of selling books on a fair basis, or selling none at all. The object of both bills was the same

We cannot uphold Mr Bayard for the mean, contemptible way in which he is bull'ving Bismarck. Mr. Bayard may have power, but this is no reason why he should take advantage of Bismarck's weakness We hope he will give he German Premier a chance to explain before he annihilates him.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Catarrh is a combination of symptoms common that snuffing and [illegible] you at every [illegible] Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy offers its hosts disclosure, in the common-sense church, a [illegible] lecture or concert. The proprietors of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists at 50 cents

SAM SMALL

TELLS HIS PERSONAL EXPERIENCES

In Getting From the Bar-room to the Pulpit—Strong Language for the Outlaws of the Nineteenth Century.

When the Rev. John Wilson of the First M. E church had spoken a few fitting words of introduction from the stage of the People's hall last night, a tall, lean and lank individual arose. Gold rimmed spectacles hung on his nose, and his hair was plastered down on his head. A long, tawny moustache hung over his mouth, and manifested a propensity for curling into it. This was Sam Small. He parted his lips and spoke. The sound came through his nose, and as he occasionally lowered his voice to make a point he emitted a peculiar nasal noise, unknown to man or beast, everybody would laugh. He did not indulge to any extent in story telling, but he had a sardonic way of putting the truth that always cut under the skin.

He commenced by telling a pretty story, full of flowery Southern language, of a stranger in an Oriental maket place who, seeing the birds imprisoned and for sale in gilded cages, paid the price and released them one by one. When asked why he did so, he told the wondering crowd that he too had been a captive and it made his heart glad to give liberty to any living thing. So, Mr. Small said, he had been a prisoner and when lifted from the horrible pit a song of rejoicing had been placed on his lips, and for three years he had carried it into twenty-eight States from Maine to California.

He had been trained in the right way, graduated from college with some distinction, and started out in the world to seek both fame and fortune. Soon he found that those who stood highest indulged in that which he had been taught were the seeds of dishonor, and if they could why could not he? Seventeen years ago he yielded to temptation and fell. Neither devoted wife nor medical aid could drag him from the mire in which he had dropped in despair he secured a Paris appointment under Hayes and went abroad There, too it was the old story. He drank heavily, he became ill, and one of the most skillful French physicians tried his power. The doctor was reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that he had exhausted everything known to modern science that could divorce one from the awful habit

He returned to Atlanta to resume his duties as one of the editors of the Atlanta Constitution and his old habits. The wife was in agony, and as a last resort served legal notice upon every liquor dealer in the city to refuse drink to her husband. Did they obey? No; the notices were stuck up and made the subject of ribald jests. Why did not the law step in? Your law does not prevent violation We are adjured to make laws to suit the outlaws rather than the Christian, order loving citizens. If you think that written law will command the respect of the whisky dealers you don't know them.

"I would as soon go to the cemetery and read the riot act from the fence to a hyena rooting up the body of my child, as to talk law to these outlaws of the nineteenth century, and programmers of the nihilists. There is but one kind of law that they'll respect. That comes in the shape of a two hundred and fifty pound sheriff, armed with a warrant and a pair of hand-cuffs—that's the sort to which they'll take off their hats"

The prime thing is not more law, but more honest men to enforce the law we already have. Had we not better put more of our zeal and enthusiasm upon men rather than upon measures for a while? "We ran the caucuses, we dictated the primaries, we elected the ticket, and if they dare to enforce the law we'll knife 'em"—so sing the bar keepers. It is the anomaly of the age that in nearly every community a dozen saloon-keepers can wield more political influence than the whole of the Christian population

Whenever people have had the courage to make laws prohibiting the traffic, if there are violations of those laws it is because their keeping has been committed to a lot of perjured puppies or prejudiced scoundrels.

His wife's experiment failed and she engaged a detective to watch over him. He cherished no ill will against the saloon-keepers as individuals, and held himself personally responsible for his full share of blame. But there was a third party to his downfall—the State of Georgia, which had sold the liquor dealers *carte blanche* to sell to whom they would. He believed that every liquor dealer was as good as the crowd that would sell a license. That was not popular doctrine in Ohio, but it would be before the bar of Jesus Christ. It is a fruitful delusion and heresy of hell that the thing can be legally restrained. Every set sentence short of abolition is simply an invention of the devil backed by the United States, and is a sort of minting machine to make dirty dollars for the devil. When a man is ready to compromise for a lot of dollars he did not believe the devil would let him stay in hell ten minutes without putting a detective on his track—such a man would steal the fire-gilt from the throne of Satan.

Here Mr. Small blew his nose and moved about as though getting ready for a prize fight with his arch enemy, "old split-foot"

He had respect for the brass and gall of a man who was in for the whisky traffic for the love of it; but for the hounds who would "individually" destroy it if they could but who "officially" wicked at it, he had no use. Indeed he went so far as to say that God would put them in a hell "officially"

Now as to his being a crank: He was not ashamed of the charge, in fact he considered it a "big title" He expected to walk up to the throne of the New Jerusalem and say, "Dear Lord here's your crank!"

Speaking of cranks reminded him of a story Out west where they farm by the square mile instead of by the acre, a good farmer discovered that he was not going to be able to get in his harvest without improved machinery. He telegraphed east, "Send on the biggest and best harvester you've got. Price no consideration. Send it quick" Well, the machine came and it was a rattler The people came from miles around to see it The farmer got out his best team and away she started to mow down the field. But she wouldn't work. The people stood around wondering what was wrong, while the old farmer got over and under the arrangement and at last he discovered the cause of the trouble He went to the telegraph office and sent this message: "Your machine has come and its all right, only it won't go You've forgotten to send the crank" "See the point?" quoth the Rev. Samuel.

We've enough temperance sentiment to run twenty such worlds as ours, but they won't run on sentiment. There's as much difference between temperance sentiment and what is needed, as between a locomotive and a pile of pig iron

Continuing his personal history he told of his first hearing Sam Jones, of his conversion and final determination to wage war to his life's end against the curse of his early life. He wanted the churches to take the matter up, and pleaded vigorously for more independence of action from the pulpit He believed that the time was soon at hand when the shackles of the rum power would be cast aside and that the prosperity would smile on the American homes now blighted by the polluted atmosphere of two hundred and fifty thousand saloons.

A VICIOUS AMENDMENT

To the Law Prohibiting the Sale of Cigarettes to Minors.

MR. EDITOR:—The act passed by the legislature last winter to prohibit the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to minors reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that whoever sells, gives or furnishes to any minor under fifteen years of age any cigarette, cigar or tobacco, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty five dollars, or imprisonment not more than thirty days, or both." The use of tobacco by children under fifteen years of age is generally conceded by careful observers to be injurious to their physical, mental and moral health. This legislation was clearly in the interests of good citizenship, and for this reason within the province of the State. It seems that one of our worthy representatives (under what influence or from what motive does not appear) has moved for an amendment to the act making it necessary that parents or officials should make complaint. Parents are not always the first to discover that agents are at work, through mercenary or malicious motives, to corrupt their children. Officials are proverbially indifferent or blind to the operations of persons who, for money are always at hand to improve the State by doing harm to the citizen in the inexperienced and silly period of his existence. The effect if not the intent of the amendment must be to destroy the effectiveness of the law. Is our Representative in sympathy with this unpatriotic and illicit merchandising, or is he merely the tool of interests which are willing to make money at the expense of the physical vigor moral balance or mental clearness of the coming citizen; or is it possible that he is indifferent to the welfare of the boys who in a very few years will control our affairs?

The law ought to stand on the statute book until there is patriotic virtue enough among the people to see it enforced, or among the dealers to respect and obey it

He Stole One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

MONTREAL, Feb. 16—Emanuel Valegrette, a brilliant young attorney of one of the most exclusive Canadian families, is not to be found to-day. He has fled after ruining hundreds of people. He had the confidence of two hundred small farmers and tradesmen, who made him their banker. A few days ago he forged a mortgage deed to his sisters' property and sold it. His sisters and clients are penniless. The stealings will reach one hundred thousand dollars

The Cabinet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A Sun special from Indianapolis says: Barring possible declinations on the part of some of the men selected and scarcely possible changes of mind on the part of General Harrison, the next cabinet will be as follows:

Secretary of State—James Gillespie Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom of Minnesota

Secretary of War—Jere Rusk, of Wisconsin

Secretary of the Navy—John R Thomas, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Interior—John Wilcox Noble, of Missouri.

Postmaster General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania

Attorney General—William Henry Harrison Miller, of Indiana

Secretary of Agriculture—Warner Miller, of New York.

Confidence Begot of Success.

The confidence possessed by the manufacturers of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy in their ability to cure the worst cases of nasal catarrh no matter of how long standing, is attested in a most substantial manner by their standing reward of $500, offered for many years past, for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. The remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. It is mild soothing, cleansing deodorizing, antiseptic and healing.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may test before purchasing. The large family bottles are 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial It may save you from consumption

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises sores, ulcers salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

CANAL LANDS.

OFFICIAL CLAIMS TO MASSILLON PROPERTY

Stated by the Canal Commission—Legal Propositions.

The annual report of the Ohio Canal Commission, a body created last March, has been received. Before detailing the results of the first year of its existence, the following legal propositions are laid down:

"The Commission was charged to fix boundaries for land 'appropriated for canal purposes and owned by the State,' whether in actual possession or not

"By the act of February 1825, all land appropriated for canal purposes became the property of the State *in fee simple*, and the act of February, 1832, gave the State title to lands appropriated for improvement or repairs

"When no recorded evidence is obtainable, the boundaries must be determined by the limit of the State's practical location, *occupancy* and use for canal purposes.

"Land *flowed* by water from the canal or occupied by the bed, tow-path, berme bank or embankment stones, and sustaining structures, has been occupied and appropriated and belongs to the State *in fee simple*.

"The berme bank includes necessary land though it be a natural formation, where such formation was or is adjacent to the navigable waters of the canal.

"Occupation and appropriation, under the act of 1825 and 1832, gave the State absolute title. The owner could claim damages, and a person now in possession is not protected by the statute of limitations. The State is sovereign, and the statute of limitations does not run against it

"Like an individual, the State is subject to all rules controlling estoppels and agreements, where they relate to the acts of an individual, and the State or its agents having *express* authority to act and bind the State An official can only do what the law expressly prescribes.

"Officials managing the public works could not surrender or impair the State's title to such appropriated lands without express authority. Such authority cannot be implied from their general powers"

That part of the document which refers to Massillon states:

"One half of the abandoned basin here is claimed by Mr. Warwick, under a thirty years' lease, at a rental of fifty dollars per year, made by John P. Martin, late of the board of public works. There is no evidence that this was ever considered by that board, nor had Mr. Martin the shadow of authority to make such lease. It is now occupied by a brick block, and a claim is set up by the occupant to all the basin east of the canal, which can be made to yield an annual rental of three hundred to three hundred and sixty dollars. The west half of the basin should also be leased to adjacent property owners, and a mill supplied by water from it, paying a mere nominal rent for its use, should be supplied by a large pipe so that the entire basin may yield at least four hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

"We have not succeeded in fully developing the history and status of the Sippo lake reservoir, or the extent and value of the State's right therein"

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating

Sick Headache

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Heartburn

Sour Stomach

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Onward! Onward! Letters come to day, from any a wife and mother, and this is what they say:

"The 'Favorite Prescription' works cures where doctors fail

Best friend of all suffering women discovered, all hail!

If every woman who suffers from disease peculiar to her sex knew of its wonderful curative properties, what a mighty chorus of rejoicing would be heard through out the length and breadth of the land, singing the praises of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women sold by druggists under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and superior to other preparations in strength economy, and medicinal merit

Michael Lutch will offer his entire stock of farm implements and household goods for sale, at his residence near Millport, March 9.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Wheeling & Lake Erie stock is now selling at 66 in New York.

John Rohn, a West Lebanon grocer, has made an assignment to George A. Selders.

Canal Dover wants to get rid of its antiquated prefix and be known as simple Dover.

The residence of James Brown at North Lawrence, was burned to the ground Wednesday.

Allie Snyder having sold enough stoves to heat several of the United States, is taking a little rest at home.

The Aiden Benedict Monte Cristo Company will occupy Bucher's opera house next Tuesday evening.

J. K. Rukenbrod, of the Salem Republican, is accused of an ambition to represent this country at Toronto, Can.

The Wooster poultry fanciers have organized an association That is exactly what the Massillon breeders should do.

Captain Paul Boyton, the swimmer, is trying to arrange a date for an appearance somewhere near here next summer.

The Harmonia band is preparing a programme of more difficult music than it has heretofore attempted for the coming concert.

Cincinnati has a U. C. D. Club but it is an infantile organization compared to the staid old society that holds sway in this city every other Monday.

The late William Spangler, aged seventy four years, the father of George H. Spangler of Spangler of Spangler & Co., was buried Wednesday at Canton.

The Mt. Union students are rejoicing that $2,609 has been pledged for a new gymnasium. It is designed to expend $5,000, if that sum can be raised.

A life insurance company doing business in this city that insures babies, children and adults at a rate per week, has eighteen hundred policy holders in Massillon.

A barrel of big golden oranges arrived from Florida on Saturday for C. H. Rudolph, every one of which was grown on the property of John F. Mong in Florida.

Officer Thomas Hagan says, "your candidate I cannot be," when requested to become the lamb for the biennial sacrifice when Marshal Adam Wendling runs for office.

The regular meeting of the township trustees which should take place Friday evening February 22, has been postponed until March 4, when the annual settlement will take place.

John Snyder came out yesterday as a candidate for street commissioner; to day J. W. Foltz is announced for city treasurer, and Robert Higginbotham for assessor in the second ward.

Samuel Persky has been arrested at the instance of Max Bonomoritz, and charged with receiving stolen goods. He pleaded not guilty and gave bond to appear before a Canton justice.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company is arranging a fast freight line between Massillon and Cleveland, via Valley Junction. E. W. Page was in the city Tuesday arranging matters.

St. Valentine's day is not what it used to be, yet on the 14th inst. the number of drop letters and letters collected by the carriers, for local delivery, numbered 686, and on the succeding day 255.

In peace proceedings instituted before Justice Rogers by Samuel Persky against Max Bonomoritz, the latter was bound over to probate court in the sum of three hundred dollars, Monday morning.

The Hon. John McBride, of Massillon, O., will deliver an address on the eight hour movement at Case hall, Cleveland, Friday evening, February 22, '89, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.

James Homor, charged by John Hoffman, of this city with assault with intent to rob, pleaded guilty before the common pleas court Monday, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

A vicious and lazy tramp, unable to get satisfaction at the residence of Mr. James H. McLain, on "Quality Hill," Monday, set about to break the windows. While engaged in this congenial task he was arrested.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Senate, originating with Mr. Wilhelm, providing that prosecutions for selling cigarettes to minors shall be at the instance of parents or guardians or of officers of the law.

Mr. David Miller, one of the oldest settlers in Tuscarawas township, died at his home, a few miles west of this city, Sunday morning, aged nearly seventy-five years. Funeral Tuesday morning, at West Brookfield.

The Pittsburg Dispatch of Thursday's issue in an editorial says: "The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad is reported to be heading toward Pittsburg. It may come here if the Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania railroads do not issue a decree to the contrary."

Frank Landis, the horse thief captured two years ago in this city and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, has been dismissed from that institution on parole. Lanois and Grasshopper Jake caused a tremendous sensation among the farmers hereabouts, and their capture was one of the clever acts of the local authorities.

"Ye Hatchet Partie" will be given by the "Y's" at the Odd Fellow's hall Friday evening. "Ye Hatchet familie" is thirteen in number, Georgiana Washington Hatchet being the eldest. Johnesetta Tyler Hatchet is the organist. Andrewsia Jackson Hatchet has lost her temper and is never known to smile.

Canal Fulton is bound to have electric lights. Two dynamos furnished by a Lima company have failed to work and Mr. E. E. Porter is now in Cincinnati investigating the Edison Company's plants with a view to getting a satisfactory system. Have Navarre neighbors given up the idea of lighting their streets?

The negotiations between Gus Hartz, of Cleveland, and the Canton people, for property upon which to build an opera house are off. Hartz's scheme of monopolizing the amusement business of Northern Ohio will not be carried out. He has failed in his mission at Canton and Akron, and has outside of Cleveland only the opera house at Youngstown.

It will be very pleasant news to those who subscribed the money with which this city drilled into the bowels of the earth two years ago in search of natural gas, to learn that some of the bills are yet unpaid, the settlement of the business having gone by default. In consequence, an assessment of ten per cent. to meet urgent demands is very likely to be made.

What a delightfully unique experience it is to be shown to a seat in a public hall by an attractive young woman instead of a plain every-day young man! The fascinating ushers who take charge at all the lectures of the People's Course are members of the "Y." It is a good deal easier to speak of the "Y" than the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, and therefore everybody does it.

The mental agony of the hero of the subjoined paragraph, who is neither a coal operator nor a Democrat, can be imagined when he picked up this Tuesday's Cleveland Leader and read: "Mr. F. H. Killinger, of Massillon, was a guest at the American House yesterday. Mr. Killinger is a prominent coal operator, and also a power in Democratic circles in his county."

On the eve of the twenty fifth anniversary of the Pythian order, which was Monday, Enterprise Division No. 23, U. R. K. of P., held its annual election with the following result: Captain Frank W. Warthorst; lieutenant, J. C. F. Putman; recorder, L. A. Strobel; treasurer, F. Von Kanel; guard, Henry Lantz; sentinel, Henry Wagner. The Division left this afternoon for Salem, where a new division will be instituted to-night.

Architect Kramer, of Akron, has been in consultation with the Hon. S. A. Conrad to-day, the subject under advisement being the remodeling of the Hotel Codrad Mr. Conrad's plans were briefly stated in the business review on January 1st, and could only be reprinted now, as exactly what will be done cannot be told. This much is certain, that great changes will be made, and the property brought up to modern standards.

The postal authorities have power to open any letter or package suspected of containing anything not entitled to transmission through the mails. An envelope addressed to a young woman of this city was detained on Thursday and examined, and was found to contain a comic valentine with very indecent matter written on the reverse side. It was anonymous. The violation of the laws of the United States is liable to get the offender into very serious difficulty.

The Massillon Pension Board is at present composed of Dr. Brant, of Canton, Dr. Grill, of Orrville, and Dr. A. W. Ridenour, of this city—two Democrats and one Republican. As this political condition is likely to be soon reversed there is a vast amount of curiosity among the professional men to know just how the matter will be settled. To the credit of the present board be it said, that out of eight thousand certificates returned to the examining boards all over the United States by the Pension Bureau not one was returned here.

Mort M. Southworth has had a streak of very bad luck. He has for a few years held the position of farm superintendent of the estate of Mr. John Huntington, of Cleveland, at North Dover, a small suburb of the city, and occupied, with his family, a suite of rooms in his elegant residence. At 3:30 Monday morning the household was aroused by the alarm of fire, and before anything could be done to stop the progress of the flames the fine structure was destroyed. Mr Southworth and family barely escaped with their lives Furniture and clothing a total loss.—Alliance Review.

A London fashion journal says that there is in New York a fashionable boarding school where young women are taught to enter and get out of a carriage. "A vehicle with the proper pedal arrangements for this sort of exercise, which determines a lady's high breeding and claim to social position, is kept in the back yard of the educational establishment, and the carriage classes are put through the most arduous training." The information is also given that "another accomplishment peculiar to this gilt edged adademy is learning to eat asparagus, oranges, grapes and other juicy and unmanageable viands in a style that shall represent the perfection of table manners."

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Ella Falor is visiting Akron relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mitting, of Canton, are visiting friends in this city.

Miss Millie Gaddis, of West Brookfield, was in the city Wednesday.

Mr. A. L Wetherald spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. S. R Wells.

Miss Mary Vincent has gone to Pittsburg where she expects to enter a select school.

The coming social event of events will be the Masonic ball on the evening of Washington' birthday.

Mrs. Will Clemens has returned to her home on the West Side. Her friends will be pleased to hear that her health is much improved.

Justice Rogers gave his glasses an extra polish Tuesday evening, and read the marriage service over Benjamin F. Hull and Orfinetta Crawford.

H. Lewis Hurxthal has arrived home after completing the first half of his pharmaceutical education at the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy.

Miss Minnie Comb, who has been visiting here for some time, returned to her home in Robertsville Saturday, taking with her her sister, Mrs. Charles Biddle

David Bowen left Monday for Seattle, W. T., where his Massillon friends have the faith of confidence to believe he will make the fortune he has set out to acquire

Married, at the Lutheran parsonage, in West Brookfield, February 14th, 1889 by the Rew A. J. B. Kast, Robert Slusser and Miss Annie Brooks, both of West Brookfield.

Married at the residence of James West, 39 West Cherry street, February 19th, Mr. Wm. H. Keplinger, of Navarre and Miss Mary Lun , of Argonia, Kan the Rev. W. O. Siffert officiating.

The Rev. George Thomas Dowling D. D, who withdrew from the Baptist denomination, has accepted a call from the Madison Avenue Reformed church, Albany, at a salary of sixty-five hundred dollars.

Mr. J. H. Erhard one of the proprietors of the Massillon Brewing Company, who has been confined to the house, has so far recovered as to be able to attend to business, and will be found at his office next week.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Dunn left Saturday afternoon for New York. They will be absent two months and expect to do the Metropolis, Boston and Washington, visiting the latter city about the time General Harrison becomes President Harrison.

Mrs. Warrington Warwick entertained about twenty-four guests with progressive euchre, at her home on Cedar street, Tuesday night. Mrs. Lee and Dr. Pease were the lucky winners of the first prizes, and Mr. H. H. Everhard and Mrs. Ricks rejoiced in the possession of prizes of a different character

Mr Clarence E. Spalding, who for a number of years has been living in Wisconsin, is visiting relatives and friends in this city. Mr. Spalding left Massillon nearly twelve years ago, and is very much surprised at the progress made by the city during that period.

The Misses Huber gave a little company Friday evening in honor of their cousin, Mr. David Bowen, who will leave on Monday, for Seattle, W. T. The party numbered about two dozen. The only thing to mar the evening was the prospective departure of the guest of honor.

The last dancing party of the series being held in the Odd Fellows' hall, will take place on Wednesday evening, February 27. A large number of guests are expected to be present from Akron, Canton and Cleveland. It will also be the last entertainment before lent which begins on March 6, and efforts will be made to have an especially pleasant gathering.

There will be quite an exodus of Stark county people into Europe next summer if all goes well. Mrs. Slusser, of Canton, will chaperon a party of young ladies, including Miss Phillips, Miss Bucher and Miss Slusser, of Canton, and Master Theodore Ricks, of Massillon. Half a dozen or more Massillon people have set their hearts on going, but would not have it known for worlds as they are not yet certain of their plans.

Mrs Lewis K. McClymonds, of Cleveland, was in the city Sunday, taking leave of her friends preparatory to going to California. A large party of Cleveland people will occupy a special train, and with only one or two brief stops will go through to the Golden State. This manner of traveling with one hundred or more congenial friends, in a train that does not halt everywhere on signal, is certainly a delightful one and could not be improved

Wednesday Night's Council Meeting.

The fire department committee reported the purchase of a lot on Richville avenue for $225, upon which to erect a hose house. The street and alley committee reported its inability to settle with John Paul on an equitable basis. He will now be allowed to get damages alleged to have been sustained by grading in front of his property, by law. It was stated that the West Side hose house was being used for disreputable purposes.

CORPORAL TANNER

ON SOLDIER LIFE, GRAVE AND GAY.

Hart Post, the Sons and Daughters of Veterans, Do the Old Soldier Honor.

If there is one man whose name is dear to the veteran's heart from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is Corporal James Tanner. So Monday there was an uprising of the old soldier element, and the lecturer was given a reception such as is the lot of few of them to receive. He was escorted to the People's hall and after arriving there the large audience greeted him warmly, opening the evening in an unusual manner by singing "America." Then the speaker was brought forward and for an hour and a half his audience laughed, and listened to his stories of soldier life, grave and gay.

He painted in words the many scenes of suffering, and the hardships with which so many present were familiar. He told also of the humor of soldier life; how the dull routine of every day life was sometimes laid aside, and for a few brief minutes the private forgot that he was a soldier. He said that he had frequently heard people say that the soldiers were paid for being soldiers "Yes they were paid, we will admit; they were paid forty-three cents a day in a currency depreciated forty or fifty per cent. Of all you people I would like to ask, how would you like to stand up and be shot at for forty-three cents a day?"

He took his own company as an example of what the average company went through; told how they drilled; how they slept and fared; they numbered ninety-six when they joined the Army of the Potomac and at the close of the war numbered but four sound men. He told how he himself was wounded by the explosion of a shell, by which he lost both legs; his treatment in the hospital, and of the heroism displayed by wounded soldiers.

A TALE OF THREE CITIES

From the Postmaster General's Report.

The complete report of the postmaster general is out and covers a period of one year ending June 30, 1888. The figures relating to Massillon are necessarily unsatisfactory, as the report covers only six months of a year in which the free delivery was instituted. It shows that the local officials have done wonderfully well in the prevention of errors. Exactly the reverse is true of Canton, where the management is miserable.

In the statement of errors in the distribution and forwarding of mails, Massillon is charged with 4 incorrect slips returned, 4 errors on incorrect slips, and 1 misdirected pouch. Canton is charged with 264 incorrect slips returned, 5 2 errors on incorrect slips, 12 letter packages missent, 1 pouch missent, 4 registered packages missent, 7 letter packages misdirected, and 3 pouches, misdirected. Alliance is charged with 4 incorrect slips returned, 7 errors on incorrect slips, and 1 pouch misdirected.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1888, the number of special delivery letters and packages arriving from other places at Massillon was 136, the number deposited for local delivery was 12. At Canton the number arriving was 1,368 dropped for local delivery 160 Alliance does not appear in the table and there were probably no transactions at all of this nature.

The gross receipts of the Massillon postoffice for the year ending June 30 1888, were $10 314.96; postmaster's salary, $2 100; clerk hire, $1,300; rent, light and fuel, $112.70; free delivery, $1,023 28; total expenses, $4,578.35; net revenue, $5,756.61. The gross receipts of the Canton postoffice were $32,750 33; postmaster's salary, $2,700; clerk hire, $2,649.72; rent light and fuel, $1,141.11; free delivery, $5,987 73; total expenses $12,601 44; net revenue, $20,148.89. The gross receipts of the Alliance postoffice were $8 526 87; postmaster's salary, $1,900; clerk hire, $516.85; rent and heat free, total expenses, $2,430.60; net revenue, $6,096 18.

Many people have a curiosity to know about the volume of the postoffice business of New York. The gross receipts were $4,921,566 06; the postmaster's salary is $8,000; the free delivery cost $712 169.46; the net revenue was $3,141,462.36. The per cent of expenses to gross receipts was 36, while in Massillon in the same period the per cent. was 41.

An Opinion From Cleveland.

A Cleveland Voice man has been making a tour of the State with one eye judiciously closed to all he saw that was unpleasant, and the other wide open for the attractive features of the landscape. He writes of Massillon:

"Massillon Coal" is so familiar to us here in Cleveland that few have an idea that there is anything in Messillon but coal. This is a great mistake. Massillon is a city and a lively one at that, and although surrounded by millions of tons of unmined coal, has other shining qualities than the black diamond. The city is well laid out, lit by electricity, and so are the hotels and stores. Many substantial residences line the streets, and the business part of the city is well built. Massillon has some fine churches, good schoolhouses and supports liberally a fine theatre The hotels are all first-class, and business must be good if a multitude of drummers is any criterion, for the hotels were full of them.

Death of Mrs. Shoemaker.

Mrs. Eliza Shoemaker died unexpectedly Tuesday, at the home of her son, Mr. John A. Shoemaker, 191 East South street. Mrs Shoemaker had had a stroke of paralysis three years ago, but was comparatively well when suddenly carried away by the same cause last night. The funeral took place Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Shoemaker was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, seventy-six years ago, and when she first moved to Ohio settled at Navarre. The family went next to Canal Fulton, and their home was finally transferred to Massillon. Since childhood she had been a member of the Methodist church. She reared a family of seven children of whom five are still living and into whom she instilled such principles as have made them all successful men and women. Her's was a quiet but a far reaching influence best understood and appreciated by the sons and daughters who remain. The children are Mrs. Eliza Hull of California, Mrs. Martha Ritter of Iowa George Shoemaker of Iowa, John A. and Z. T. Shoemaker of this city.

Mrs. Shaw, the Whistler.

The New York Sun, always very careful as to the construction of its critical notices says of Mrs. Shaw, who is to give a concert here on the 27th: "A short, meaningless prelude began the affair, and then Mrs Shaw held up her head and put out her flexible red lips like a pretty school girl under the light of the moon. The sound that followed was not suggestive of the moonslit scene It was a soft, silvery trill, that hung for an instant at the same note, and then darted away in liquid melody. High and low, presto and adagio, it went; now blustering in a forte like a mad winter wind around a house corner, and again wailing sentimentally after the portamento fashion of a lover tenor. Of course she was recalled, and the second piece was as good and as well done as the first. Then there was more applause, and after coming out to bow her acknowledgments four times Mrs. Shaw whistled a third piece."

Don't lose sleep with a tickling cough; take Kinehart's Cough Balsam, 25 cents. Z. T. Baltzly's.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Effects of Modern Life.

Eminent authorities unanimously agree that the high pressure methods of modern life are rapidly making us a race of nervous invalids—subject to all manner of nervous affections, headache, insanity dizziness, neuralgia, backache, hysteria, nervous troubles of the heart, stomach, kidneys, brain, etc Ladies and gentlemen who are thus afflicted or who are compelled to keep late hours, do much mental or physical work, who worry or fret about business or domestic troubles, should remember that no other remedy in the world will so speedily cure these diseases, remove worry and the blues, induce tranquil sleep, relieve pain or build up the brain and nervous systems, as Dr Miles' great discovery, the Restorative Nervine. It contains no opium or morphine. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Look to your Heart.

Mrs. Charles Greenwood of Indianapolis, had what the doctors called asthma, but she got little relief until she took Dr. Miles' New Cure, which soon made her long winded, stopped the pain in chest, swelling of ankles, cough, &c. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Cathartic Pills are Whips

To the liver and bowels, but give no strength. The more you take the more you need. Miles' Pills (Mild) positively strengthen. The longer taken the less required Samples free at Baltzly's

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO 106 Wall St N. Y. 5-45t-o-r-y-nc-ori.

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Going to quit business. Goods must go. See our prices

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NO. 11 EAST MAIN STREET.

Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks, Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the

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THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylomite Frames.

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IN SOUTHERN SEAS.

PAJAMAS AND WHITE DRESSES ARE WORN IN MIDWINTER.

Some of the Pleasures of a Trip to the West Indies—The Characters You Meet, and the Frantic Efforts Everybody Makes to Pleasantly Fritter Away the Time.

[Special Correspondence.]

WEST INDIA ISLANDS, Jan. 5.—There is nothing novel in the departure of an ocean steamship from New York bound for the most distant ports. A dozen times daily one may witness the familiar picture of excited travelers and still more excited friends; of crowded cabins and mournful good-bys. As a rule it is not a cheerful picture. All kinds and conditions of men go down to the sea in ships, and so long as they do women will gather at the wharves,

Like Niobe, all tears,

and indulge in grewsome forebodings. They did it when the good ship City of Para left New York's icy harbor on a dull December day bound for the land of the lotus eaters, and they will so continue until the end of time. These adieux, whether indulged in personally or merely witnessed, exert a rather morbid influence on travelers, and it is not until the passengers are a day or two at sea that they resume their normal condition. Finally, however, man's gregarious nature asserts itself, and he is ready to mingle with his fellows, and discuss the situation, political, material and spiritual. The sea being uncommonly quiet for the season, we quickly get acquainted, and by the time Hatteras is passed and we are within a few days of the West Indies, one knows with a perfect intimacy every human being, from the mining adventurer whose high hopes are taking him to his castles in Spain, to the greasy Jamaica waiter who, with touching affection, has daily brought me a hair of the cook's head in my soup.

The change from the shivering blasts of the north to the balmy and at times scorching air of the tropics is comparatively sudden. Forty-eight hours from Sandy Hook we begin to feel the change very perceptibly, and on the morning of the third day January seems turned to July; the ladies robe themselves in soft white gowns and the men parade the decks in something akin to pajamas. We experience within the same week the comforts and discomforts of extreme heat and extreme cold. When the tropics are reached the ship company settles down to protracted dolce far niente, and under the beautiful skies of this gentle climate, watch and wait and observe.

* * *

One need never grow old on voyages like this. It is an existence where life melts away in a continuous smile and where the acme of luxurious indolence is reached. One doesn't have to care particularly for the opinions of one's neighbors, and fashion is not the inexorable tyrant she is on shore or even on the prominent transatlantic ships. During this long holiday we find that we are an amiable lot of passengers, take it all in all, without celebrities or notables in either cabin. By force of circumstances the father of Amelie Rives and the nephew of Gen. Grant are the social lions, so that our commonplace character is manifest when the glory any of us attain is merely a reflex one.

Still on the ship the types of character and of nationality are as varied as Palmer Cox's "Brownies." We have the typical Briton, the almond eyed Mongolian, the conventional Celt, the genus Dude, the picturesque Spaniard, the bustling New Yorker, the latter in all things a law unto himself. Some of the Castilians look as though they had dropped out of Cervantes' book and were ready to fight windmills and scold Sancho Panza. The women are interesting and numerous. A brand new bride, attended by her sighing Romeo from the wilds of Canada, heads the list, and on the principle that "all the world loves a lover," the passengers pay her and her husband kindly homage. The stately matron who guides the footsteps of young enthusiastic daughters, and the woman who appears to think she is destined to set the world right, are fellow voyagers. There are several meek and waiting girls on board, and when you look at them you think of Mr. Howells's description of the "chalky faces of uncourted women." The Dude is a naval officer whose mustache is irreproachable, whose corsets give his coat a perfect fit, and whose vocabulary is as deep as a well. Although a naval officer in the service of his country, he has seldom been to sea, and

When the breezes blow
Right gentlemanly gales to blow;

a good deal now, a very good deal to blow, ready to fall, largely and well on the maritime armament of the world to it never theless a little weak in the stomach.

* * *

As the day moves on and the sun grows hotter it blazes down on the white decks and the passengers doll about under the awnings, yearning for a breath of cooler air and lazily watching the flying fish which sweep over the surface of these tropical waters in vast profusion. Provender is short and the news is joyfully received, as these days have passed with not even a sail in view. The land proves to be one of the West Indies—Saint Lucia, we believe—and the captain points out the spot where Columbus first landed and discovered the western hemisphere. What a subject for some poet must have been! When we think of it without wishing that the custom of writing unknown lands and uncharted seas was in force to-day to go to the vague unknown and find that which man knows not. There is greatness and sweetness in the thought which makes possible the "girdle round the world in ninety days."

Gradually the Helstone island sinks out of sight, and when we return for 5 o'clock dinner to the deck the ocean is again an undotted expanse, a brisk trade wind has arisen, and in the deepening twilight we enjoy a temperature delicious and refreshing.

* * *

The night comes on.

The Spaniard takes his mandolin, the Canadian Romeo his guitar, and both join the group in the after part of the ship. By and by soft English voices start a tender madrigal, and then comes song after song. Few of the motley assemblage are familiar with the airs we of the northern countries know, and national characteristics crop out. A Castilian barcarole, a French war song, a Canadian hunting ditty, a Dave Braham melody, a Spanish glee follow each other in quick succession. The cosmopolite quality of the vessel is fully developed in the songs the people sing.

And thus the hours glide on while the good ship speeds steadily through the tropic Atlantic, bound for the lands of eternal summer.

As the night grows old there comes a gradual hush over all; conversation as well as merry melodies cease; no sound is heard save the swash of the sea and the gentle thrumming of the Canadian guitar. The company is thinking perhaps of absent friends, or meditating on future scenes. Suddenly the aimless picking of the musician touches a familiar chord. It is "Home, Sweet Home!" Marvelous melody! Wondrous words! With one accord the whole assemblage freshens and revives, and when a young woman with a voice like Cordelia starts the verses, all appear to join in, for every heart seems touched by the song, just as it ever has been and ever shall be, world without end.

There is absolute catholicity in "Home, Sweet Home." I have heard it sung by rough miners in the wilds of the Rocky mountains; by discouraged climbers in the Swiss Alps, with the ghostlike Jungfrau standing out like a warning sentinel, and although the men and the women have been from far different climes, the universal pathos of the melody has appealed to all. Nothing was ever written or composed exciting such an influence on the traveler as this creation of a homeless man. Here in the lonely tropic seas it was impressive even to unsentimental natures, and when the last words died out on the night air the song had fallen on the ship's people like a benediction.

Listen! There go six bells. Eleven o'clock. The lights are ordered out. The day is done. FREDERICK W. WHITE.

BLONDIN, THE ROPE WALKER.

He Discusses His "High Art" and Tells Some Experiences.

A rope walker is like a poet, born and not made. I myself began to toddle along a rope when I was only 4 years old, and in my 8th year I gave a special exhibition on the high rope before the king at Turin. It is a usual thing, no doubt, for the apprentices in a circus to be taught rope walking among their other lessons, but only a few of them ever get beyond the rudiments of the art. The usual system of teaching is to make the pupil walk along a narrow board the width of which is daily decreased until it is barely thicker than an ordinary rope. Posturing and the assumption of graceful attitudes are taught in this manner, and finally the pupil is introduced to the rope itself.

The apparatus which a leading rope walker uses appears in the public eyes to be simple enough, but in reality it has to be constructed and arranged with the greatest of care. The rope I generally use is found with a flexible core of steel wire covered with the best Manilla hemp, and is about an inch and three-quarters in diameter. It is several hundred yards in length, and the cost may be $500. The rope is coiled from either end on two large windlasses, and when supported by two high poles the windlasses are turned until the rope is stretched perfectly taut. It takes me, as a rule, several days to adjust this simple apparatus to perfection. The balancing pole is made of ash, is about twenty-six feet long and weighs some forty or fifty pounds.

I am often asked as to my sensations when walking the rope; but if by that is meant whether I feel fear or nervousness, I must answer decidedly in the negative. When walking I look some eighteen or twenty feet ahead of me, and whistle softly or hum a snatch of a song, as the humor may seize me. I also invariably keep time in my step to the music the band is playing, and I find that helps me wonderfully in preserving my balance. With my own weight and that of the balancing pole there must be about 200 pounds bearing on the rope, which naturally gives considerably, this swaying being one of the chief difficulties we have to encounter in keeping our balance. I prefer to perform in the open air.

Nowadays I never practice, and even my most difficult tricks, such as turning a somersault over a chair placed in the middle of the rope and landing with my feet on the other side of it, are usually performed without premeditation, just as the whim seizes me. This enables me without effort to vary my programmes at every performance, and prevents them from becoming monotonous to me. I could remain a year or even longer without ever setting foot on a rope and then go on and tread it as safely as though I had been in constant practice.

If I myself do not feel nervous, I am afraid the many persons I have carried on my back across the rope have felt a little perturbed, save when they have been professional assistants. In reality there is nothing in the world for them to be afraid of. All they have to do is to sit perfectly still, refrain from clutching me too tightly around the neck, and leave the rest to me. When I am carrying any one over for the first time I start to run continuously on one or two different subjects I can think about, confine to this manner to rel... and I always caution him against looking downward when in mid air, as although, he never sees, ... and fairways it is a ... when the end of the rope and the ... are reached. ... New York Star.

ARTISTIC CREATIONS.

BONNETS THAT ARE POSITIVELY FULL OF SOUL.

Some Specimens of Headgear Seen by Olive Harper at a Cleopatra Performance—Daintiness of the New Sateens and the Novel Ginghams—Fashions in General.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—There are two good places to go if you want to see new bonnets. One is to frequent the uptown theatres, where you will see everything new for the present moment, and the other is at the imperter's, where, with much secrecy and unwrapping of tissue paper, you are shown the exquisite "creations" which will see the light on Easter Sunday. Apropos of that one lady is said to have remarked to a friend that Easter would be twenty days later this year than last, and the other held up her hands, exclaiming, "Dear me! Our bonnets will be out of style then. What a disaster!"

The other evening I went to see Mrs. James Brown Potter play Cleopatra, and between the acts I did my duty conscientiously in looking about for new styles. They were there, and no

A PAIR OF QUEENS.

mistake. Right in front sat two of a kind, sisters I fancy, both dressed in red silk, both young and both wearing hats putting everything heretofore seen in the shade. They were red, and one was shirred, while the other was trimmed with an encircling band of feathers. The dresses were pleated all over the waists, and had puffed sleeves, and both wore their hair short in loose curls, which is a style affected by certain of the young society ladies of to-day.

All the rest of the bonnets in the audience were small and close, with rather broad and bow shapes, and really for the first time in two years it was possible to see the stage. Red and white, or black with glittering trimmings, are the colors most seen in evening bonnets, as they light up better. I remarked that it is quite the style for the gentlemen to go baldheaded, though a few impertinent youngsters did wear their hair. I would like to describe Mrs. Potter's stage dresses, but as they are hardly likely to become popular for ordinary wear, I will not do so, only saying that she glittered and shone like a firefly in them.

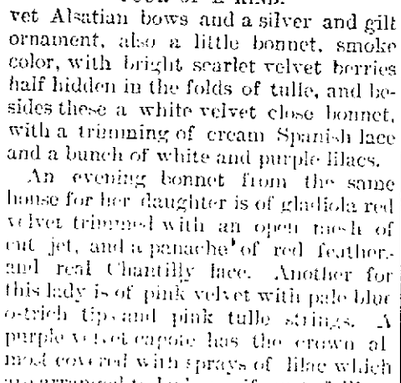
* * *

Mrs. Harrison, the coming lady of the White House, was in New York last week making purchases and having her measure taken for her new gowns, and among them her inaugural dress, but secrecy as strong as the grave has fallen around the establishment where they are making them, and so I can only say that Mrs. Harrison has bought a pretty little bonnet in black velvet, with white vel-

FOUR OF A KIND.

vet Alsatian bows and a silver and gilt ornament, also a little bonnet, smoke color, with bright scarlet velvet berries half hidden in the folds of tulle, and besides these a white velvet close bonnet, with a trimming of cream Spanish lace and a bunch of white and purple lilacs.

An evening bonnet from the same house for her daughter is of gladiola red velvet trimmed with an open mesh of cut jet, and a panache of red feathers and real Chantilly lace. Another for this lady is of pink velvet with pale blue ostrich tips and pink tulle strings. A purple velvet capote has the crown almost covered with sprays of lilac which are arranged to look as if just falling. There are lilac velvet strings to this pretty bonnet.



SUCH FRAUDULENT YOUNG MISSES.

For ... and young misses hoppers and ... large and flaring in the brim, ... of felt in light quality or velvet. The straws for early spring are on the way, and no one can tell what they will look like. The large round hat, with ... brim, is very becoming to the little ones, and just because that style looks pretty on bright little girls old women who ought to know better go and get hats just like them, and thus make scare crows and laughing stocks of themselves. It is one of the fundamental principles of well dressed ladies to see that everything is in keeping, not only with the rest of the wardrobe, but with the age of the wearer.

* * *

The necessity of finding something peculiarly adapted to very young girls has given rise to a distinct style of dress, which is a happy blending of infantile modes and those dresses worn by the big sisters, and nothing could be more charming. The fashions now in vogue for little girls of from 10 to 15 take away much of the awkwardness of manner always attributed to children neither young nor old, and the girls are freer in motion and consequently not so bashful and timid. It helps much towards ease of manner to know that your clothes are all right and fit you and don't look as though they belong to your little sister or big one. I well remember my own sufferings in that respect when I was young, and I feel for girls in the same plight.

But now the bright and pretty ginghams, the dainty sateens, the strong and durable piques, the pretty colored flannels, the cashmeres, the Henriettas for best, the veilings for parties, and the checked cheviots for school and the serge for mountain climbing in summer vacations offer unlimited chances for pretty girlish suits. Two handsome and stylish gingham suits for sisters are presented with this. They are of broken plaids of gray, blue and pink, and are made up neatly, and yet they are both stylish and exactly suited to the ages of the girls. Nothing looks more ridiculous than to see a family of three or four girls all in dresses cut and made exactly alike. It shows a blamable lack of invention and consideration for the children. These are made

A $135 TEA GOWN.

of the same material, yet differ in form and design, and act as foils and please the eye. They can be made up in any seasonable goods and be pretty in all.

There is a very pretty cotton crape which is to be used with wash goods. It comes in plain tints, is about a yard wide and costs about 20 cents per yard.

A new material which has sprung into instant popularity is called Midway cloth. It is of silk woof and wool warp and has a sort of changeable silk effect, with the strength and solidity of wool. It is of a check as fine as the thread, and drapes in full rich folds. It is very suitable for elderly ladies, while it can be worn quite as appropriately by young ones. It comes in all the new tints and combines with almost any style of trimming. It runs forty inches wide and costs seventy-five to eighty-five cents. Eight yards will make an ample dress without combination, and it really requires next to no trimming.

* * *

These lace stripe ginghams, I was told at a leading house, will be largely used to make up in the now indispensable tea gown and morning dresses. The old style wrapper is no longer seen except for invalids, or just for what the French call petit lene. It is almost wonderful what beautiful effects these goods have when properly handled, with a few judicious bits of ribbon and lace as a finish. An artist's wife is having eight different styles of tea gowns and negligees now made of these pretty ginghams, and he is designing them for her.

This exquisite gown is suitable for young ladies, and even young matrons, and any handy lady could make that easily. The same artist's wife mentioned above has braided a somewhat similar costume for herself in gold and white in four days. The model of this costume costs $135 at a leading house ready made. It can be done in any other color, only remembering that its chief beauty is its delicacy and harmony in color.

OLIVE HARPER.

The Old Senate Desks.

"What has become of the old desks you used to have in the old ... chamber?"

"They are in use now ... desks used by Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Douglas and all the famous ... ators ago are used by the present ... I am the only man ... knows where those desks are. ... makers used to chip ... on the desks used by the ... and the senate carpenter ... repairing them. One day ... Davis, who was ... ury and ... Washington ... forward president of the ... torical society, told me ... his private mark ... and close them at once. ... his advice and ... coming those ... Not one of the ... have used the ... Calhoun, Benton and ... they were enjoying ... can say is that Webster ... desks are on the ... chamber, and ... caustic side."—... sett.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

FEBRUARY 14, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

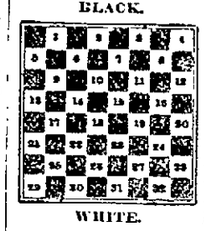
BARKER RETURNS.

Charles Barker, the American champion, has reached his home in Boston, fresh from the scenes of his triumph over Smith, the champion of Great Britain. Barker's trip to England has resulted in adding to his already well-earned laurels; his excellence as a player and his modest and gentlemanly demeanor have increased the interest taken in the game abroad, and his victories have again, in a measure, demonstrated the superior ability in any undertaking of those who are proud to acknowledge that they owe allegiance to the red, white and blue, and glorify in the fact that over their dwelling-places its folds wave. We bid him a hearty welcome home, but suggest that it was a mistake to return so soon, since there appeared to be a chance for him to engage in at least two or three matches with "crack" European devotees of the game. Foreign players will be chary hereafter in contributing to a fund to pay his expenses across the water a second time, for, notwithstanding they admire him for his skill, it "goes against the grain" for them to be defeated by a representative from the New World, and in order to insure themselves against such defeat they think it safer for them that he stay at home.

There is at present little probability for a match in America. Should Barker challenge Reed, the latter will, it is very likely, treat such challenge with the same indifference as was the latter's "defi" to Barker. This being the situation, there seems to be no one left for him to try conclusions with save the invincible Wyllie, and, confident as Barker seems to be in his own ability, he is apparently as much afraid of Wyllie as were some of the foreign players of himself. Will Barker play Wyllie?

Checkers are extremely lively in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the elegant rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Messrs. Radcliffe, Lowery, Watson, Brown, Soiller and others being among the many visitors.

BLACK.



WHITE.

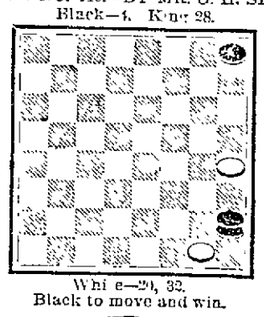
REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it!!

Blacks always move first. In case "Our Column" does not appear address the ED.

POSITION NO. 116.—BY MR. C. H. SLOCUM.

Black—4, Kings 28.



White—29, 32.
Black to move and win.

The Barker-Smith Match Games.—By request, we have undertaken, in conjunction with Mr. W. Beattie, of Liverpool, the publication in book-form of the games played in the recent international draught match. The games will be extensively annotated. The book will contain instructions for beginners, and in all probability will be the neatest and best book of the kind ever printed. In a few days I will mail you one hundred copies.—FRANK DUNNE. We expect by the time this issue reaches our readers to be able to mail, on receipt of twenty-five cents, copies to any address. Send in your orders at once.—[ED.]

GAME NO. 113.—"LAIRD AND LADY."

BY MR. W. C. BELDEN.

And now the "war is over," the 12-16 at the 19th move of game below is proven unsound, and thus disposes of a controversy which has lasted for the past two years both in America and Europe. Messrs. E. A. Hodgson, J. Lees, Teschelelt, J. A. Sweeney, Freame and a host of others all were of the opinion that white could force a win, while there were equally as many critics who claimed the draw and showed it every time in response to any white win shown. Those who have followed this colossal though gentlemanly controversy will willingly admit that the disputed game contains some of the neatest of neat positions. The following play of Mr. Belden's is, we think sound, and will give an "Alma Book" to the one who proves it to be unsound. What say the experts of the world?

11..15	9..13	9..13	6..2	18..23
23..19	1..6	26..22	10..14	32..28
8..11	19..15	19..23	10..15(c	31..27
22..17	4..8	25..24	d)21..26(1	24..20
9..13	26..22	5..9	31..23	23..26
17..14	a)12..16	24..19	1..21	2..6
10..17	21..26	9..14	26..16(e	26..31
21..14	15..19	b)15..10	21..30	1..10
6..10	31..26	14..17	16..12	31..26
25..21	6..10	22..15	3..26(2	10..7
10..17	15..6	11..18	13..19	3..10
21..14	2..9	1..6	26..31	6..15
15..18	22..15	7..10	27..24	W. wins
		Variation 1.		
17..22(3	13..17	8..11	22..26	31..24
20..16	2..6	10..7	8..11	15..22
22..29	17..22	3..10	26..31	W. wins
16..12	15..10	6..8	11..15	
		Variation 2.		
18..22	22..26	30..25	26..31	31..26
2..6	15..10	23..19	27..24	W. wins
		Variation 3.		
8..12(4	2..6	3..10	18..9	19..26
25..21	26..31	6..22	27..31	18..22
17..22	11..7	24..19	9..14	23..19
15..11	31..24	22..18	31..27	21..17
22..26	32..28	28..27	14..18	W. wins
		Variation 4.		
8..11	25..21	22..26	11..15	15..22
15..8	17..22	7..11	31..24	White wins
3..12	2..7	26..31		

(a) Will our critics (who are now determined to find a draw for black) have to adopt Mr. Pancoast's line, which at it is point plays 6-10, in order to produce a draw?

Our foreign friend? still think there is no draw for blacks. Are they correct?

(b) And does the noble checkerist live who can extricate the blacks from the "fire" after this move. Harry Stevens wrote us, saying: "He would give a year's subscription to a $2.00 checker-paper, or its equivalent, to the one showing a forced win for whites from this point." We will give a copy of Baker and Reed's "Alma" to the one who will show a sound draw for blacks from this stage. Do you want an "Alma?"

(c) The only road to victory.

(d) And even this startling move fails to accomplish the required result.

(e) This is, as Stevens says (in his notes to Game No. 2,900 of Turf, Field and Farm, which has been proven unsound by our Laird and Lady Game No. 112), "an entirely new departure, not as yet seen in print, and will cause the 'boys' to rally to the fight once more, as by my new method blacks can only gain a draw by a hair's-breadth." Now, we may add in connection with this note, that blacks can not draw, not even with the assistance of a dozen "hair's-breadth."

Will Stevens show us the draw he alludes to in the Blade? Who is "mixed" Harry? Is it not the "Kansas Chap?"

GAME NO. 114.—"LAIRD AND LADY."

BY MR. JAMES LABADIE.

11..15	19..10	11..15	3..7	8..11
23..19	2..6	10..7	16..20	10..15
8..11	31..6	15..19	7..2	11..16
2..17	6..15	24..18	20..24	15..1
9..13	25..2	19..24	2..6	1..10
17..14	15..5	7..3	24..28	3..7
10..17	29..13	24..20	14..7	20..24
21..14	1..18	27..24	*) 8..32a	7..3
1..10	13..9	5..7	7..2	24..28
26..22	8..12	32..27	32..27	3..7
5..8	24..19	2..5	6..14	28..32
10..26	11..16	14..10	27..18	7..11
12..16	26..22	5..14	21..17(b	28..32
2..10	18..25	18..9	24..28	B. wins
16..19	22..14	31..26	17..14	Labadie
28..24	3..8	27..18	18..22	
15..17	10..15	26..2	2..7	
17..13	7..11	18..14	23..18	
6..1	15..10	1..5	7..3	

(b) In a match played at Bristol, Eng., July, 1885, nearly fourteen years ago, 22-17 was played for the first drawn result in the third game between Messrs. Markus and Kear, and I said I could and would win. For reference ... 1885, Vol. ... Field and Farm, ... for some host of readers ... reference ...

22..18	13..17	14..16	32..28	23..19
11..15	9..13	18..15	7..11	Drawn
5..14	2..6	8..22	16..19	Martins
6..9	7..10	25..18	15..24	and Kear
		Variation B.		
3..6	17..13	9..13	6..1	8..11
27..23	29..25	5..9	13..6	18..22
21..17	2..7	2..15	14..10	B. wins
18..22	9..13	3..7	15..18	Labadie
		Variation C.		
18..22	6..2	11..15	6..9	Drawn
10..14	29..25			Labadie

(a) Stevens ... No. 10).

(b) 17..13, 15..11, 8..15, 21..17, 14-21, 6-1, 13-6, 1-20 white wins.

(c) If 12-16, 1-11, 8-15, 21-17, etc. Drawn.

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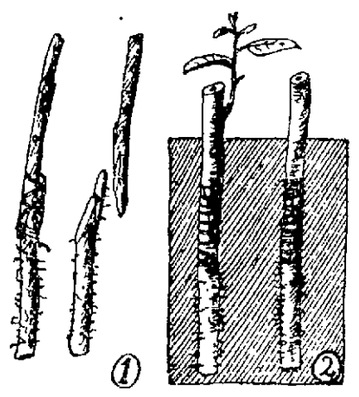
FARM AND GARDEN.

TIMELY TOPICS DISCUSSED IN A PRACTICAL MANNER.

Some Hints on Root Grafting—The Mode Practiced by Nurserymen and Known as Whip Grafting Described in Detail, with Plain Illustrations.

Root grafting is a simple operation, which any one may learn to perform. The mode practiced by nurserymen for grafting apple stocks, and known as whip grafting, consists mainly in fitting the two parts so closely together as to insure the union of the inner bark of graft and stock. The two parts separate and united are shown in Fig. 1 of the cut here reproduced from Orchard and Garden.

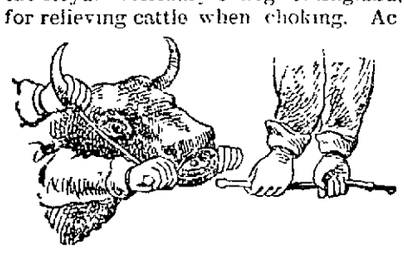


WHIP GRAFTING.

The seedling stocks are washed, their tap roots shortened, and the tops removed at the collar of the root with a smooth, sloping upward cut; in the center, a downward cut leaves a tongue. The scion is cut on its lower end with a downward sloping cut and a tongue also made on it with an upward turn of the knife, corresponding to that on the stock. The two parts are then neatly joined together, the inner bark of both being in close contact on one side at least. The joint is then firmly wrapped, either with narrow strips of waxed, thin cotton muslin or with cotton warp drawn through melted grafting wax, and packed away in sand in the cellar. In the spring they are planted in nursery rows, setting them in the soil as deeply as shown in Fig. 2. Due care should be taken not to handle them too roughly.

Relieving Choked Cattle.

Southern Cultivator calls attention to a plan devised by Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College of England, for relieving cattle when choking. Ac



INSTRUMENT TO RELIEVE CHOKING.

cording to Professor Simonds "the amount of danger in cases of choking may be mostly calculated by the abdominal distention; for death results from the lungs being unable to expand, in consequence of the pressure of the rumen against the diaphragm. In many cases, prior to relieving the patient, the gaseous compounds which are disengaged from the ingesta and distend the rumen must be given an exit by puncturing the rumen to prevent suffocation.

In the cut is shown the instrument to be used, which consists of a probang and gag, the latter to be placed in the mouth as shown. Two assistants are required. One of these should be placed on either side of the animal, holding the handle of the gag, which protrudes from the side of the mouth, with one hand, and the opposite horn with the other. The head must also be kept elevated so as to bring it as nearly as possible in a straight line with the neck.

Professor Simonds' instructions for operating are as follows:

The probang being held as represented is to be passed through the opening in the gag and carried carefully over the dorsum of the tongue into the pharynx, and from thence pushed inward until it reaches the obstruction. Sufficient and well regulated pressure is now to be made until the obstruction yields, when it is to be driven by the instrument into the rumen. Care should always be taken to propel the obstructing substance into the first stomach, and we should never rely on the power of the œsophagus to do this after we have succeeded in removing it from its original situation. Want of attention to this simple rule has often protracted suffering to the animal and not unfrequently death. The probangs in ordinary use are seldom of sufficient length, nor are the bulbs with which they are tipped of a proper shape. The instrument should not be less than six and a half feet long, and the bulbs should be large and slightly cup shaped.

Hens That Lay.

Leghorns lay more eggs than any other variety of fowls: so says Felch, the patriarch of poultry in America. He also claims that the white Leghorn will lay larger eggs than other varieties of Leghorns. He commends it as an excellent cross for practical purposes—meat and eggs—a white Leghorn cockerel on light Brahma hens. A correspondent in Southern Farmer says:

The best hen egg I have ever seen or tasted is that of the light Brahma hen, laid in her second year. This egg is dark colored, rich flavored, large sized, thick shelled, rose white, and heavy, rich yolk. In size, weight and quality, the Brahma egg more than makes up for loss of number as compared with the Leghorn. Mr. Felch says the egg of this cross—white Leghorn and light Brahma—is large, rich and dark colored, and strong shell. For all practical purposes—eggs for eating or shipping, or meat for eating, I can commend this cross to farmers who wish to cross with two varieties of pure bred fowls.

The owner of a good for nothing cow throws away time, food and labor.

HOW TO MILK A COW.

Sensible Suggestions That Commend Themselves to Dairymen.

The following pertinent and sensible suggestions appear, along with other matters of interest to dairymen at large, in the Minnesota dairy commissioner's report:

Always milk in a clean, airy place, free from odors. Before beginning to milk brush all the loose hair and dirt from the cow's side and udder. If the udder is soiled have a pail of water and cloth or sponge at hand, and give it a thorough cleaning. Have the hands dry and clean, and do not wet the cow's teats with milk.

Be gentle with the cow and sit down to her so that you can place your head against her flank and control the movement of her leg with your left arm in case she steps around or is inclined to kick. The safest position is on a three legged stool; taking the pail firmly between your knees, not getting so near or so far away that the milker cannot sit firmly and steadily and rise quickly.

Take hold of the teat well up on the udder and gently stroke it downward before beginning to milk. Grasp the off hind teat with the left hand and the near fore teat with the right, or the off fore teat with the right hand and the near hind teat with the left, so as to milk across. In grasping the teats reach well up on the udder and press the milk downward into the teat, closing the forefinger and thumb tightly around it next the udder as soon as the teat comes fairly within the hand. Then close the second, third and fourth fingers in order, giving a slight but gentle pull on the teat, and squeezing out of it all the milk it contains before loosening the grip. Repeat this operation until the milk ceases to flow.

Let every milker have the same cow to milk regularly each night and morning, and let him begin every time with the same one, milking each in the same order and closing with the same one every time. This regularity induces a sort of expectancy or habit in the cows, and each is prepared to be milked when her turn comes. There is a sort of surprise or excitement about being milked out of order that lessens the flow.

When the flow of milk is not large it is generally necessary to strip first one pair and then the other to coax the milk into the teats, or to make the cow "give down." Grasping the udder high up and stroking downward to the teat helps expedite the flow of milk. In many cases the milk does not stream directly downward into the pail, but off one side. With a little care one can soon get the right position to turn the stream into the pail and avoid waste. Strip the teats at least twice after exhausting the first flow, and be sure the milk is all drawn.

Facts Worth Knowing About Ducks.

Of all the domestic poultry which can be kept by farmers, ducks are the most profitable. They are hardy, easy to rear, quick to fatten, and bring in the proper seasons very good prices. The idea that ducks must have access to either a pond or a brook deters many from attempting to raise them. This idea is, however, erroneous, for while a pond or running stream of water is to be desired, it is not a necessity. Give the birds all the water they need to drink and they will thrive, other conditions being favorable. Indeed, in many instances, they thrive better and grow quicker confined in yards with just enough of water to drink. Shade is one of the essentials to duck growing in warm weather, also plenty of green feed and vegetables. Ducks are gross feeders, but not particular as to quality. It is necessary to have water dishes so constructed that they can drink freely without getting wet themselves. Ducklings should be fed about the same as chicks for the first few days, giving them milk, if it be had, by mixing their food with it. Care should be taken the first few days to keep the young ducklings warm and dry. For the first week they will suffer more from cold and wet than chicks; after that time they will endure more of either than chicks. Corn meal, exclusively, is too much concentrated, and will soon cripple them in their legs and feet. It should be mixed with bran, boiled potatoes, etc.

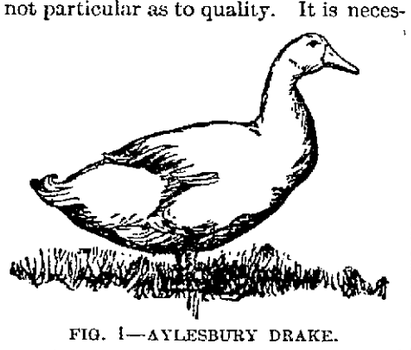


FIG. 1—AYLESBURY DRAKE.

Of the many varieties of domestic ducks, probably the Aylesbury is the best known, as it is white in its plumage, the slightest discolored feather denoting impurity of breed and being considered as a disqualification for the show pen. The bills of this breed are of a pale pink color. The Aylesbury ducks are easily acclimated; they are hardy, mature early and grow to great size.

FIG. 2—PEKIN DUCKS.

The Pekins are of comparatively recent introduction, but have won considerable popularity on account of their large size, splendid laying powers and striking appearance. They do not mature so rapidly as the Aylesbury, and their flesh is not of the same rich and delicate flavor as is that of the Aylesbury, Rouen or Cayuga. On the other hand their eggs are large and well flavored and very fertile indeed, and the ducklings easy to rear, for which reasons they have been largely crossed with the Aylesbury, in order to counteract the evils of in-breeding in some strains of the latter variety.

The Pekin differs from other ducks in the shape and carriage of its body, which is of a peculiar boat shape. The legs are set well back, and the bird walks rather upright, or penguin fashion. The head is large and the neck long; the legs and bill are of a rich yellow and the plumage generally has a peculiar cream color running through it. It is graceful on the water, and for crossing with the Aylesbury is a very valuable variety. The progeny are easily fattened and have good flesh, two important points

JAPANESE ARTISANS.

Carpenters Who Work in Crude Ways, but Achieve Superior Results.

The Japanese artisan has four hands and twelve fingers. He uses his feet as an extra pair of hands, and his two great toes can wrap themselves around the articles with which he works like an American's thumb. I saw a cooper at work mending a bucket. He held the bucket between his feet while he sat down to his work and put on the hoops with a hammer and wedge. His legs were bare and his cue was tied in the old Japanese fashion, while his almond eyes closely watched the work he had before him. After ten minutes of pounding he laid down his tools and took a smoke, and during the hour that I sat near him he smoked four times. The Japanese pipe only holds a pinch of tobacco, and he could do this cheaply, but the time consumed was at least twenty minutes. This perpetual siesta is one of the features of Japanese labor. I am told by old American residents that a Japanese workman will not do one-third as much a day as an American workman, and in every case they seem to do their work in the hardest of ways.

The methods of labor in Japan are the direct opposite of those in America. The carpenters, for instance, pull their planes the other way, and when they use the drawing knife they push it from them instead of pulling it towards them. They do most of their work sitting and they do all the work on the pull stroke instead of the push stroke, and they stand the board as a rule at an agle of 45 degs. against something rather than lay it on a bench or sawhorse as we do. They do their marking, not with chalk, but with a reel and an inked string when they wish to saw in a straight line, and the whole of the work of turning the rough logs into the finest of cabinet work is done by hand.

There are no planing mills in Japan, and the sawmills can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The usual method of sawing logs into boards is to stand the log at an angle against the support and saw it by hand. The saw used is not the powerful cross cut saw of America, but a wide short Japanese instrument, which has a handle about two feet long, and which looks like a butcher's cleaver filed into a saw.

The human sawmill stands on top of the log or under it, and pulls away for ten hours a day for about thirty cents. Skilled carpenters in cities get about forty American cents a day, and the best men in the business do not get over forty-five. Still, you will find no better workmen in the world than here. Their work is done with the use of very few nails, and they have to be cabinetmakers as well as carpenters. Every Japanese house has walls which must move in grooves in and out every day, and the ordinary home is as finely put together as a bureau. The joining of everything is by dovetailing, and the Japanese could teach our American workmen much in the polishing and joining of fine woods.

Speaking of house building, the Japanese begin their work at the top. The roof goes on first, and then they begin to build the walls and to construct the interior.—Frank G. Carpenter.

A Princely Host.

One of the most lovely of Alpine health resorts is Bad-Kreuth, a hamlet of some half dozen houses built by the side of a spring of mineral water. The charm of the resort is not, however, due to its loveliness, nor to its healing waters, but to the fact that its landlord is Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, a courteous host, who in his management of the place combines a lucrative business with a most generous charity.

The prince, the eldest son of Duke Maximilian and the brother of the empress of Austria, surrendered to his younger brother, Karl Theodor, all his rights as the head of the family, because he wished to marry a lady of inferior social position, with whom he had fallen in love.

The marriage proved to be a happy one, and to this day, though more than thirty years have passed since they were united, the prince's manner to his wife is more that of a lover than a middle aged married man. They have no children, and live for the greater part of the year in a simple suite of apartments at Bad-Kreuth, where, according to a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, she diffuses brightness and happiness around her, and he shows how a prince may earn an honest livelihood, and be the first, not to receive, but to render aid.

The whole of the health resort belongs to the ducal family. The servants are theirs, and the entire management of the place is under Prince Ludwig's superintendence. He is his own butcher, brewer, dairyman and baker.

During June, July and August Kreuth is filled with southern Germans, who pay liberally for their rooms and board, and make these months the prince's harvest time. During May and September the prince receives no paying guests, but fills the house with those he calls his "friends." They are those who are too proud to ask for charity, but need a little help—officers depending upon their pay, university students, poor professors, struggling literary men and artists.

Two or three hundred of these "friends" are housed, fed and tended at the hotel during May and September as carefully as the wealthiest guests, and that, too, without its costing them one penny. If at the height of the paying season a room is left vacant, some poor invalid is invited to occupy it, and no one can tell from the manner of the host or his servants that the new arrival is not a millionaire.

Prince Ludwig never forgets a face or a name, and has a pleasant word for every one, whether a paying guest or a "friend." His manner is the same to all, the sympathetic greeting of a courteous host and the kindly greeting of a well bred man.

Effect of the Copyright Law.

The effect upon the book trade of the proposed copyright law is not as yet clearly understood. But it would seem not to protect foreign authors. The American news, etc., for years [illegible] at which [illegible] the work [illegible] or [illegible] whatever [illegible] The Argosy [illegible] the [illegible] dollar [illegible] to their credit. They have forced up [illegible] by the real exercise of [illegible] in the face of the most [illegible] opposition. The immediate effect of the law will be to stimulate American writers. It will also put an end to what are called cheap libraries, several books worth reprinting will be protected by copyright.—Current Literature.

The Spartans and Music.

The favorite problem of thinkers and teachers, since thought began, has been to find some engine of education which should reach the character as effectually as the ordinary means of training touch the understanding; and in the opinion of many, not men alone but nations, music was such an engine. "It is music," said the Spartans, "which distinguishes the brave man from the coward." "A man's music is the source of his courage." It was their music which enabled Leonidas and his three hundred to conquer at Thermopylæ. It was music which taught the Spartan youths how to die in the wrestling ring or on the field of battle. These claims are audacious surely. Yet, when we consider how the rhythmical tread of the brave man differs from the agitated shamble of the coward, how music is the art of human joy, and how joy and repose of mind are the main elements of manly fortitude, we shall at any rate admit that there is a strong affinity somewhere; our only difficulty will be to acknowledge that music, deliberately applied, could ever be the direct cause of these reputed results. To achieve the end desired Spartan boys passed their youth in learning tunes, hymns and songs; this was their sole mental culture. They were taught to dance and keep step to the measure of the songs as they sang them. And, grown to manhood, now perfect warriors, marched into battle with smiling faces, crowned with flowers, calm, joyful and serene, and, intoning their songs, moved steadily thus into the thickest of the fight, undisturbed and irresistible. The band that leads our armies to the field of battle nowadays is a scant survival of Spartan practice, yet even in this music by proxy there are many elements of incitement to courage.—The National Review.

The Dummy Spoke.

"I was coming up from Albany a few days ago," said a drummer to a party of friends as they sat in the lobby of the Globe hotel smoking their cigars. "In the seat just in front of me were two well dressed gentlemen, who were carrying on an earnest but very quiet conversation with their fingers. When the train reached Utica a couple of stylish looking girls came in and took the seat in front of the two men, which happened to be turned facing them. The girls very soon noticed the finger conversation, and coolly proceeded to comment upon the personal appearance of the gentlemen in a very audible tone of voice. 'The fellow with the blonde mustache is pretty good looking,' said one. 'It's a pity he can't talk. I wonder if they're married,' and so they went on for a few minutes. Pretty soon the conductor came through the car, and, much to the surprise of the passengers, who had been watching the little scene, the gentleman with the blonde mustache stopped him and asked what time the train got to Syracuse. It was as good as a show to watch the faces of those girls. The strain was too much for them, and as soon as the train stopped they moved into another car."—Syracuse Herald.

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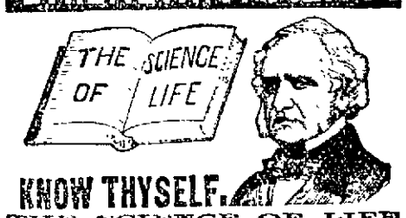

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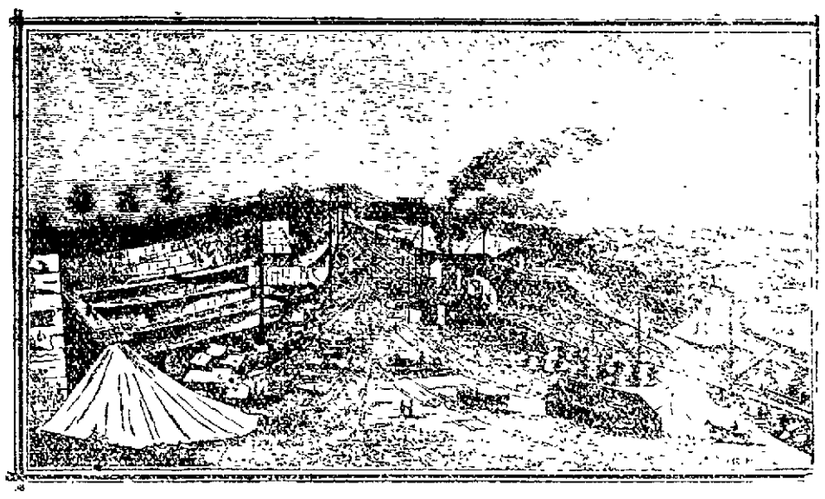

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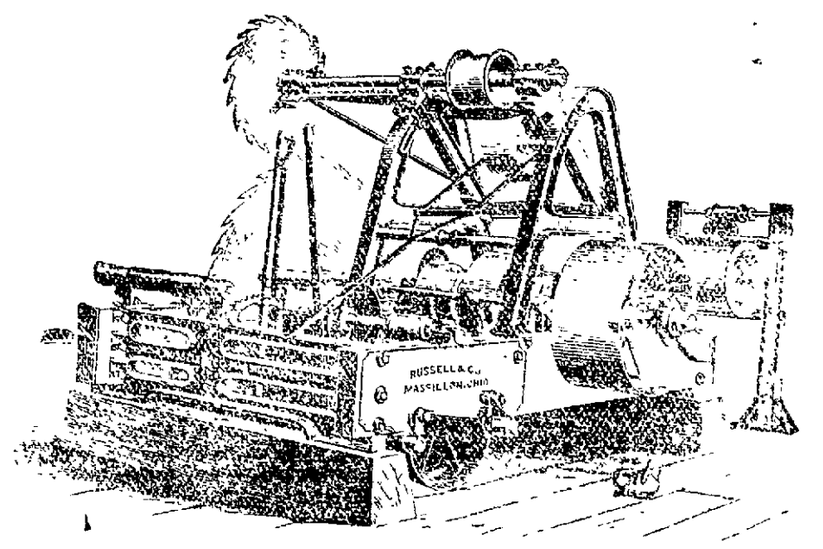

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THE CITY OF SENSATIONS,

OR OF SENSATIONAL PREACHERS.

How They Have Stirred Up Canton—A Nice Young Man Goes Wrong.

CANTON, Feb. 16.—This city is, and has for some time past, been reveling in sensations of peculiar kinds. First came an interesting and lengthy discussion in a local paper of "Women in the Pulpit." This was entered into by the ministers of the city, plebeians and a number of women. So warm grew the discussion that debating clubs througout the county took up the subject and haven't entirely finished it yet. Following this the public was startled by great exposures of criminal malpractice of a number of leading physicians. The Stark county Medical Society took it up, and later the grand jury. This body laid it over until next term and other subjects attracted the public attention, until recently interest in these criminal practices was revived by the Northeastern Ohio Medical Society. In the meantime "Christian Science" became a prominent topic for discussion at the fireside and on the streets, by followers taking the late U. R. Feather under their treatment. His death intensified matters and the climax was, thought to have been reached when Dr. T. J. Phillips, a leading physician appeared in public print, giving his version of the affair, and charging that Mr. Feather would have recovered had he had medical treatment.

Two local papers took up the subject and society was astonished and deeply shocked, by an undignified and intensely heated controversy between Rev. D. H. Muller, of the First M. E church, and Rev. Howard MacQueary, of the Episcopal church. Rev. Muller charged that Rev. MacQueary had wilfully misrepresented him; that he was a man of little sense; that he did not know what he believed either of the gospel or so-called "Christian Science," and that he was simply drifting with sails spread to catch the variable and popular mind. To this Rev. MacQueary made a jest of Rev. Muller and his title of "D. D." He informed the worthy doctor that he could secure a similar title by getting on the good side of professors at the university, and that he was indecent in preaching to young women to cease wearing corsets. Here the discussion has ended. But the public will not be allowed to rest.

Rev. Platter, of the First Presbyterian church, took Louis Schaefer to task for taking part in a mass meeting of Germans who wanted "free" Sundays, and gave the title of "High Priest of the Opera House." This was too much for the pugnacious proprietor of the opera house and in two lengthy articles in a newspaper he so savagely attacks the Rev. Platter and the entire ministry. This is thought by many not to be the end, as the Rev. Platter is a 'fighter.' Other sensations of less importance hold the attention of the public.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Coasting on "Quality Hill" is the latest past time.

Jacob Wolf's smoke-house burned February 8th; loss $75,

Henry Erb will sell his farming implements some time in March. He will move to Nebraska where he will engage in farming.

The Sippo Coal Company sold its interest in the coal territory on the Kurtz farm, west of this place, to a Detroit firm for $21,000. The new firm will open a new mine at once. We understand that the same firm is negotiating for the purchase of other coal territory near here and rumor says they want to buy all the Massillon coal territory on the W. & L. E railway.

David Miller, Tuscarawas township's oldest resident, died at his home, north of this place, Sunday, February 17th, of a complication of diseases, Mr. Miller was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, in 1815 and came to this township in 1818, where he has lived ever since. He was the father of eleven children all of whom are living. He was buried Tuesday.

The Tuscarawas Township Teacher's Association met at Stands' school house, Saturday, Feb. 16. The attendance was small, owing to the inclement weather. The subjects presented were well discussed, and the interest was equal to that of the other meetings. The first exercise was that of the class drill in grammar, subject, "The Pronoun," led by Daniel Weiter. The subject was well handled, and many interesting points were brought out. H. J. Christman followed with an excellent paper on orthoepy, followed by a class drill on the same subject.

The evening session was opened by a song by the choir. George Eggert followed with a paper on geography, which was discussed by all the teachers present and many householders. S. F. Christman followed with a discussion on the question, "What should be done to improve our schools?" The discussion brought out the fact that the farmers of this township want a township high school. Excellent instrumental music was rendered by Messrs. Poorman, Myers and Rodocker. After a vote of thanks the association adjourned to meet Saturday, March 16, at West Brookfield.

PIGEON RUN.

The prospecting for coal on the Hassler farm by Smith and Patterson has been abandoned without success.

It is rumored here that our genial postoffice clerk, Dick Price, is about to be married to a young lady in Youngstown.

The protracted meeting held by Rev. Ihle at the Cross Roads church closed last Sunday, with the addition of six members.

The young people of this vicinity have organized a singing class, under the leadership of Roger Price, which meets on Sunday evening of each week.

Eli Stoner, of Wood county, who was called to Wayne county to attend the funeral of Mr Caldwell, is visiting with friends and relatives in this vicinity.

The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stoner to the number of eighty-five gathered at their pleasant residence on last Thursday. The party was a complete surprise and the dinner was excellent. They left a number of beautiful and useful presents as tokens of their esteem.

DALTON.

We had a pleasant call from our old friend E. F. Penrod, of Creston, O.

Mrs. Abram Danner is dangerously ill at present writing, of consumption.

A stove foundry is agitated here again, and a stock company is being organized.

Miss Emma Ducomb, of Minerva, O, is visiting at her uncle's here, Mr. Robert Reed.

The scribe has entered on the ninth year of pencil pushing for THE INDEPENDENT.

Ernest Scott, of the Dalton Gazette, while running a job press last week had two of his fingers badly pinched in the press.

Died, William Caldwell, on last Wednesday, aged sixty one years; funeral on Saturday at 11 o'clock a. m.

Our citizens will vote $5,000; school house or none, in the near future. The present way our schools are they are not healthy; not properly heated and poorly ventilated; too many children in each of the rooms.

ELTON.

Ed. M. Beck enjoyed the hospitality of home Sunday.

Mr. John McFarren has been seriously ill with lung trouble.

Miss Laura Ickes is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Joe Stansbury.

Mr. and Mrs H. E. Blocker spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

The Misses Suter and Blocker were the guests of Miss Julia Carr one day last week.

Rev. Clair purchased the farm of Mr. Thomas Chapman for eighteen thousand dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wirtz spent several days with Mrs. Amanda Crist, aunt of the latter.

Mr. John Rohn, who has kept a country store in West Lebanon many years, made an assignment to George Selders last week.

"Dutch Annie" has sent for the trustees to take her poor old mother to the infirmary.

Miss Mattie Blocker is spending several weeks in Rutman, Doylestown and Canal Fulton.

Mr. Peter Koehler is keeping bachelor's hall while his wife and Miss Ivy are visiting relatives at Apple Creek.

The relatives of Peter Grumlin near West Lebanon received a telegram that he is dead, and his body is on the way East for burial. The deceased was a wealthy bachelor of fifty or more, and has lived in San Francisco for a number of years.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Senate—Bills passed: Authorizing city councils to regulate electric light charges; repealing the road laws for Clinton, Greene, Warren and Madison counties; providing for the appointment of official liquidators of insolvent corporations; regulating the killing of fur-bearing animals, preventing the contaminating association of prisoners in county jails. W. S. Cappellet was continued as commissioner of railroads and telegraphs. Bills introduced: Prohibiting the herding of cars by stoves; providing for the consideration of ex soldiers, facilitating the issuing of bonds.

House—Bills passed: Defining the law relating to contributing members of military companies; repealing the law inflicting a penalty on township officers who refuse to serve; authorizing land owners to improve the roads; preventing preferred creditors in assignment cases.

Senate—Bills passed: Providing for minority judges and clerks of all elections; providing for rebuilding the laboratory at the Ohio state university, amending the county ditch law, relating to the payment of veteran bounty, making assessors' terms three years, requiring bondsmen and holding bondsmen for failure of performance of duty, adding 100 per cent to amount of value for failure to make returns to assessors, authorizing city councils to require building permits. Resolutions adopted. To investigate rumors against the railroad commissioners.

House—Bills passed: Empowering road supervisors to widen roads; providing for a commission to secure bids for furnishing school books.

LATER.

In the senate, Lawler's house bill, compelling employers to furnish female employes with seats, passed the senate, and is now a law.

Smith and Mitchell to Meet.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Jem Smith and Charlie Mitchell have signed articles to box ten rounds on April 1 for £200 a side in a sixteen-foot ring.

'TWAS A BOILER

Which Demolished the Park Central Hotel at Hartford.

FRAGMENTS FOUND IN THE RUINS SETTLE ALL DOUBT.

The Number of Fatalities Now Placed at Thirty-Five, While the Hospital Contains Eighteen More or Less Wounded. The Latter All Doing Well—Partial List of the Dead.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20.—The finding of a large fragment of the boiler late Monday afternoon settled a doubt entertained at first as to whether the explosion in the Park Central hotel was from the boiler or a formation of gas in the basement. The boiler was inspected last August, and Assistant Engineer Risley, who was on duty Sunday night, persists that it was filled with water when he banked the fires. He is satisfied that there was only the usual head of steam, less than sixty pounds.

The following summary was made at 2 a. m.: Dead, twenty-five; known to have been in the ruins, ten.

Work on the ruins of the Park Central hotel stopped at 2 o'clock a. m., having reached a rather inefficient condition at that hour, and the opinion prevailing that no one could longer be alive in the debris. At 7 o'clock a. m. it was resumed.

The following is the full list of the dead and wounded to date:

Dead—George Gaines, colored porter.
Dwight H. Buell, jeweler, of Hartford.
J. George Engler, drug clerk, of Hartford.
J. W. Hausman, of Boston.
J. C. Hill, of Buffalo.
Louis H. Bronson, wife and child, of Hartford.
George Ketchum, of Hartford.
Edward Ketchum, of Hartford.
George W. Root, of Brockport, N. Y.
Unknown.
A. F. Tomlson, of Cincinnati.
Unknown, supposed to be Mr Sterling, of Sterling Brothers, Bridgeport.
M. Gallody and wife, of Hartford.
Charred remains, presumed to be those of Andrew F. Whiting.
Dr. Perrin.
Mrs. Perrin.
William Boyle, of Hartford.

The ten patients at the Hartford hospital are all doing well and will recover. They are:

Helen LePointe, of New Britain.
Joseph B. Turpin of Hartford.
Jennie Decker, of Unionville.
Michael Corrigan of Unionville.
Enos James of Birmingham England.
W. N. Gay of Bayonne, N. J.
Henry Smith, of Philadelphia.
Wellington Ketchum, proprietor, and his wife.
Rachael Cramer, of Avon, Conn.

UNSUCCESSFUL WRECKERS.

Close Call For a Treasure Train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20—Last Friday night, at a point five miles north of Walton, Ky., an attempt was made, it is declared to wreck train No. 2, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, which was taking to Washington, by way of this city, an express car laden with a quarter of a million silver dollars from the New Orleans mint. That the attempt was unsuccessful was due to the fact that the train was rushing ahead at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Ties were placed on the track and firmly braced, so that had the train been running at ordinary speed, the engine would have left the track. As it was however, the obstructions were snapped like sticks, and the train went on without a jar, and many of the 200 persons on it were in ignorance of the attempt until the train was stopped. Despite a careful search, no trace of the wreckers could be found, and the train continued to the city thirty minutes late. An attempt to keep the affair quiet was unavailing. Had the wreckers been successful, they could have carried away but little as $1,000 weigh sixty pounds.

BISHOP BEDELL

Prostrated With Paralysis While Sojourning in Southern France.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 20—A private cablegram was received Monday announcing the prostration of Bishop G. T. Bedell, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Ohio, at Nice, France, from a stroke of paralysis. The bishop is an old man, and had to relinquish the work of his Episcopal office nearly a year ago, on account of failing health. With his wife and niece he has since been traveling in Europe. Three diocese conventions have been held to choose an assistant bishop, who will eventually succeed him, but none of the divines elected would accept the position. Should the bishop die soon the Episcopalian church in Northern Ohio will be left without a head.

Indiana Legislature.

Bills making it a misdemeanor to treat to drinks in a saloon; regulating deposit and trust companies and doubling the tax on them were passed to engrossment in the house. Bills introduced. Providing for a stationary engineer inspector; making general appropriations. A bill was passed creating a sinking fund for New Albany.

The senate civil service bill was introduced. Also bills providing for an extension of the capitol grounds and regulating the conditions for foreign insurance companies. A bill reducing the legal rate of interest from 6 to 6 per cent was indefinitely postponed.

Cotton Palace Opened.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20—The cotton palace constructed under the direction of the Ladies Charitable Aid association in Lafayette square was opened Monday night. Addresses were made by Governor Nicholls, Mayor Shakespeare and A. H. M., and an oration was delivered by Judge Lemle, of the state supreme court. The building was well filled with visitors and a large number of prominent citizens occupied seats on the platform.

Ch. B. Mitchell Coming Back.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20—Charles Mitchell, in a letter to Jem Kilrain, states that he will sail for America on March 6. He does not reflect to his match with Jem Smith, but says that he has posted a forfeit for Kilrain to fight the Englishman next November. Upon his arrival Mitchell will spar through the far west with Kilrain, winding up in time for Kilrain to go in training for the Sullivan fight.

Her Bustle Saved Her.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 20.—Mrs. Taylor of El Paso, Tex., fell down the elevator shaft at the Clarendon hotel Monday night, a distance of thirty feet, and escaped with a slight sprain of the wrist. She landed on her bustle and it saved her.

WILLIAM LARRABEE IN TROUBLE.

Iowa's Governor Indicted on the Charge of Criminal Libel.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Quite a sensation has been created by the announcement that Governor Larrabee has been indicted by the Polk county grand jury on the charge of criminal libel in issuing a circular made up from documents on file in his office in the Chester Turney case. In the district court Monday an attorney appeared for the governor, waived arraignment and entered the plea of "not guilty." The governor was not arrested, but deposited $500 in lieu of bail for his appearance. The trial was set for Thursday next.

GOV. WM. LARRABEE.

In an interview Governor Larrabee said that, while the proceeding was apparently in the interests of the mother of Chester Turney, yet there were other parties behind her who were pushing solely to annoy and to injure him. "I am not at all surprised," said the governor, "that this indictment was returned. I have been kept informed of the efforts that have been made in this direction, and as long ago as December was told by one of the attorneys for Mrs Turney that if I didn't pardon the boy there would be trouble made for me."

STORMS IN THE SOUTH.

Houses Blown Down—Several People Killed—Rivers Flooded.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 20—The lower end of Shelby county was swept by a terrible cyclone early Monday morning. The scene of the disaster is remote from railroads and only meager reports have been received. It is known, however, that many houses were blown down, a number of people killed and many injured. The loss to property will be very great. The cyclone traveled in a northeasterly direction. It was only a few hundred yards in width, but its course was twenty miles or more in length, and through a thickly populated section of country.

People were in their beds and had very little chance to escape from their houses. The most reliable reports received here state that thirty to forty houses were blown down, five or six persons killed, and about thirty injured, some of them severely. Many cattle and horses were killed or crippled. Losses estimated at $100,000.

Savannah River Very High.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 20.—The Savannah river rose to the height of thirty-three feet Monday. Many portions of the city lying near the river are submerged. Rain has been general throughout this section, and all streams are swollen, threatening railway bridges.

IVES WEAKENS.

He is Weary and is Willing to Buy His Liberty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Henry S. Ives has concluded to surrender. The young financier has wearied of life in prison and is eager to make some settlement with the bondholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad. Ives cannot pay anything like what the bondholders claim to have lost, but they will be happy to get anything out of the wreck.

Two reasons are given for Ives' sudden disposition to effect a settlement. His life in jail is telling on his health and spirits, and, second, the securities he holds would greatly deteriorate in value during the six months his prosecutions can, under the present law, keep him in confinement for indebtedness. Edgar M. Johnson, chief counsel for Ives, left the city for Cincinnati the latter part of last week. At present he is in Indianapolis. In these two cities the majority of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton bondholders reside. Johnson went to Ohio purposely to settle with the angry bondholders.

The Collapsed "Sky Scraper."

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—The commissioner of buildings examined the damaged Owens building at the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets Monday morning. The damage done, he reported, is much less than at first anticipated. A portion of tiled flooring, twenty feet long and some six feet wide, which joins the two main wings of the building, had evidently been struck and loosened on the ninth floor while a heavy tank was being raised last Saturday. This gave way Sunday, and by its weight carried the floors beneath with it. The main structure was not injured in the least. Eight hundred dollars will cover the entire damage.

More of Moore's Misdoings.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20—More of Moore's methods of doing business came to light Monday in a suit brought by George P. Bissel, trustee, to foreclose a mortgage for $38,000, and for the appointment of a receiver to handle the rents of the property involved. The loan was made by Bissell to Moore in 1876, and the mortgage was carried by Moore at greater expense than the principal. He borrowed the money on the pretext that he would expend it in building. He never built, but instead appropriated the money, and had to carry the loan to avoid discovery.

An Express War Ended.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—It is stated that the Adams Express company has taken the business of the lines of the Reading railroad company, and transferred it to the Pennsylvania road, and that the United States Express has contracted to transact the Reading express business in the future. A prominent officer of the Adams Express company said Monday: "Our company has finally determined to end the dispute with the United States Express company over the Reading business by cutting loose from the Reading railroad."

Strike Ending Satisfactorily.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 20. The walkout of the 400 men at the Lafayette car works on Saturday, was amicably adjusted Monday afternoon, and the men go back without prejudice. The company will reopen them Wednesday, as originally proposed. Delay was caused by the absence of President Masten and the failure of certain roads to make payments as agreed.

Compliments to the Doctor.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20. The cotton exchange Monday, with but one dissenting voice, voted to request the governor to rescind his removal of Dr. J. Y. Aley, as physician at the quarantine station. The press generally deplore the removal of Dr. Aley, who has not let a single case of infectious disease pass him in his five years incumbency of the office.

Deschamps Indicted.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—The grand jury returned a true bill against Dr. Etienne Deschamps for the murder of little Juliette Dutch on January 30 at his office, No. 61 Steier street.

FIERCE FLAMES.

The Big Four Railroad Shops, Cincinnati, Destroyed.

THE TOTAL LOSS ESTIMATED AT FROM $125,000 TO $150,000.

The Big Four Elevator Saved By the Heroic Work of the Fire Department. The Cincinnati Southern Bridge Slightly Damaged—Origin Unknown — Singular Coincidence—Other Fires.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—About 3 a. m. a general alarm was turned in from Box 63, which sent the entire fire department rattling down Sixth street to a point near Front street, where it was discovered that the Big Four shops were in a mass of flames. A strong wind was blowing from the west, which threatened to spread the conflagration far and wide. Directly east, and in the track of the fire, stood acres of freight cars, mostly loaded, and in the center towered the great Big Four elevator, scarcely one hundred yards from the approaching flames.

The firemen saw at a glance that the situation was critical, and they put forth every energy for the mastery. Streams of water were turned on the mass of cars burning toward the elevator, while other engines pumped water from the Ohio river upon the burning building. Nothing could be done to save the latter, however. The fire had started in the boiler shop and had quickly spread to the wooden car shop, which was filled with inflammable material, and to the paint shop, in which stood four passenger coaches, which were being painted. The cars were valued at $2,500 each, and were totally consumed.

The large brick machine shop adjoining was also enveloped in the flames and totally destroyed. It contained one locomotive which was undergoing repairs. Besides the valuable machinery in the building which was destroyed there was a great quantity of tools, some belonging to the workmen.

On the north side of the machine shop stood a row of freight cars, which were consumed. For awhile great anxiety was expressed lest the Southern railroad bridge, which passes directly over the roof of the machine shop, would be seriously damaged. The iron span, however, withstood the heat well and save the ties, does not appear to be damaged. Just west of the machine shop stands the Big Four round-house. It stands there, thanks to the energies of the firemen. Only a fifteen foot passageway separated it from the flames.

Away to the east the flames were making furious strides through the mass of box cars toward the toothsome morsel, the grain elevator. It was not until thirty cars, mostly loaded with baled hay, had been sacrificed that the flames were stayed in their progress up town.

Master Mechanic Patterson estimates the total loss at from $125,000 to $150,000, including the locomotive, which was valued at $8,000. The buildings destroyed were one story in height and were quite old.

It is a singular coincidence that the Big Four railway recently leased a site for new shops near the city and proposed to soon erect fine new buildings there. The fire will expedite matters.

Assistant Foreman Frank Baker was around through the shop buildings a short time prior to the outbreak of the fire and found everything secure.

Just a few moments before 3 o'clock Night Watchman John Murphy had passed through the boiler shop and there were no signs of fire except a few coals in the stove.

Concerning the insurance on the burned property, President Ingalls said:

"It is impossible to give the precise figures, either of the loss or insurance. All the property of the road, in the way of equipment, buildings and everything else, is insured in the Home company, of New York, in one blanket policy of $1,800,000. We deal direct with Beecher & Benedict, the New York representatives, and have nothing to do with any Cincinnati companies or representatives. The loss this morning is very close to $120,000 and the insurance is $60,000. It will not vary $1,000 from these figures."

About two hundred men are thrown out of work and many of them lost their tools.

Trains are not crossing on the Southern bridge to-day. It is feared the structure has been weakened and it is not proposed to run any risks.

Will Go to Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A telegram was received at the navy department Monday morning from Rear Admiral Belknap, commandant of the Mare island navy yard, California, saying that the United States steamship Vandalia arrived at Honolulu February 2, and was to sail for Apia, Samoa, on the 7th inst. All well on board.

The Direct Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—In the senate Mr. Vest moved to reconsider the vote by which the conference report on the direct tax bill was agreed to Saturday. This hangs the bill up temporarily, and may result in its defeat.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.

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To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr. R MacFarland says of the liver: That by far the greater portion of the ailments that afflict mankind can be traced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MacFarland in his large experience with disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation. Hear what the doctor says: "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give $10 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constipation, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the Indian Pill—50 pills in a box; dose, one pill on going to bed." We can tell you more. They will cure rheumatism and dyspepsia every time. All we ask is a trial to convince the most discredulous. See that you get Dr. MacFarland's Pill, manufactured at Genoa, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr MacFarland's are frauds. Elis Foster, Massillon, is agent for them. Ask him for reference. This is the great blood searcher of the world. It clears your complexion and cures skin diseases. Try them and don't fail. If from any cause you cannot get them of agents or your druggist, send to the dispensary of Dr. R. MacFarland, Genoa, Ohio. Sent by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, $1.00.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1889, the undersigned filed an application in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for an order of said Court to change the name of The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company, a corporation, to that of the Massillon Electric Light Company.

The said application will be heard by said Court on and after the 9th day of March, 1889.

J. W. McCLYMONDS,
C. M. RUSSELL,
N. S. RUSSELL,
J. K. RUSSELL,
T. H. RUSSELL,
G. L. RUSSELL,
WARREN E. RUSSELL,
Directors.

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NOTICE.

The trustees of Perry township will meet in the treasurer's office on Monday, March 4, 1889, for the purpose of having their annual settlement. All parties having accounts against said township will present them for payment on that date, or leave them with the clerk prior to that time.

By order of
GEORGE SCHAFFERT,
MATHIAS ERTLE,
ANDREW SMITH,
Trustees.

Attest: L. A. KOONS, Clerk.
FEBRUARY 27, 1889.

B. & B.

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Arriving daily now. Most elegant and comprehensive yet brought out.

38 inch Cassimere Serges, lightmedium weights, in all the new spring colorings.

54-inch Corded Suitings, for spring wear.

One lot double-width American Suitings, closing out—50 cent quality for 25 cents—a great bargain.

FRENCH WASH GOODS.

New French Satines at 25c, 33c., 35c., best goods, colorings and patterns. Entire new and elegant, our own importations, and never before shown. Scotch Zephyrs, 20c, 25c, 39.

BARGAINS IN

HAMBURG and SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

Only a few special items can be mentioned here.

One lot 5 pieces, 45-inch Swiss Flouncings at 35 cents, worth regularly, 75 cents—a rare bargain.

Three styles Swiss Flouncings, nice, fine goods 22 inch wide, at 25 cents, worth every day 50c.

Large cut 45-inch wide Flouncings elegant fine goods, at $1 00; regular value of these being $2.00. This bargain price, $1.00 the result of an advantageous purchase.

Hamburg Embroideries, 6 inches wide, 12½c and 15c. these are all 20c goods but the price put on them are 12½c. and 15c.

Fine new Hemstitched Embroideries and Flouncings, entirely new this season.

22-inch Flouncings, 15c to $1 00.

45 inch Flouncings 60c to $1 50.

Narrow Edges, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c. to 25c. per yard neat and choice new patterns.

All-Silk panish Guipure Lace Skirtings, at $1 00 and $1 50, worth $1.50 and $2 50.

50 pieces Beige Lace Skirtings, 40 inches wide, at 25c. per yard, goods sold formerly at 75c and $1 00. These will go to buy and lay away for summer dresses.

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